The Courier-Journal.

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DELEGATES AND FRIENDS

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Have the Courier-Journal mailed to your own home address or to friends during the convention. The paper will be sent for eight days, May 10 to 18 inclusive, by mail postpaid, for 25 cents. Give your order to authorized solicitor, or leave at Courier-Journal counting-room. Insist on a serially numbered receipt when you pay.

The Weather.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Kentucky—Showers and thunderstorms Friday and probably Saturday.

Tennessee—Increasing cloudiness Friday; showers Friday night or Saturday.

Indiana—Showers and thunderstorms and warmer Friday; Saturday showers and cooler; light to moderate variable winds.

THE LATEST.

Following scenes of turbulence during the debate, the Chamber of Deputies of France yesterday gave the Government a vote of confidence, and the firm stand against the striking postal employes will be maintained. Premier Clemenceau in his speech insisted that nothing short of an absolute indorsement would be acceptable. The strikers' numbers were not largely augmented yesterday, but the leaders maintain that the Government is bluffing, and is unable to make more than a pretense of handling the mails.

In the Senate the committee amendment making iron ore dutiable at 25 cents a ton was adopted 61 to 27 after a prolonged debate. Senator Bailey scored the United States Steel Corporation, declaring it should be proceeded against under the Sherman anti-trust law. He also sought an agreement to vote on the income tax amendment, but without success.

Friends of Wilbur and Orville Wright, the aeronauts, gave them a cordial welcome on their arrival yesterday at their home in Dayton, O. More elaborate ceremonies in their honor are to be given at Dayton June 17 and 18. Last night there was an informal gathering of friends and neighbors at the Wright residence.

King James, carrying 125 pounds and favorite in the betting, easily won the Metropolitan Handicap at Belmont Park. Fayette was second and Juggler third. At the far turn King James went to the front and from there to the finish it was no contest, the favorite winning by six lengths.

The Senate Finance Committee has determined to avoid clean cut defeat on any schedule of the tariff bill, and where the opposition is seen to be strong the paragraph will be temporarily withdrawn and a committee amendment brought in later.

Senator Culberson, the minority leader, presented to the Senate a statement prepared by Democratic members of the Finance Committee, detailing the increase which the amended Payne bill makes over the rates of the Dingley bill.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, called on President Taft and expressed the belief that if the tariff agitation was cut off short and the oratorical steam in Congress was shut off, the country would begin a great era of prosperity at an early date.

Indictments were returned in Washington against John C. Davis, a lawyer, and his brother, Martin T. Davis, charging embezzlement and misappropriation of vast sums of money, forgery and the uttering of forged papers, and false pretenses.

By a vote of 74 to 104 a resolution by Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, directing the Speaker forthwith to appoint a Committee on Insular Affairs to consider the President's Porto Rican message, was defeated in the House.

A banquet was given in honor of Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, at New York last night, at which the Secretary met the leading bankers and financiers of the metropolis.

Garioras Guzman, former Secretary General under Castro, is now on his way to New York on board the steamer Caracas. He was recently released from jail at Caracas.

Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address at Gary, Ind., declared that the country was fast recovering from the effects of the panic.

The German Reichstag yesterday passed the first and second readings of the patent and trade mark agreement between Germany and the United States.

Maj. Albert E. H. Johnson, one of the oldest patent attorneys in the United States, died at Washington in his 83d year, following a stroke of apoplexy.

An order was received at Union City, Tenn., yesterday recalling the remaining troops detailed in the Reelfoot lake regions.

The funeral of the late Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Church, South, took place yesterday at Jackson, Miss.

CALL TO ORDER; DOWN TO WORK

Baptists Again Elect Levering ing President.

Kentucky Honored In Vice Presidents.

Burrows and Gregor ecretaries Unanimously.

NAME STANDING COMMITTEES.

When the forty-fourth annual Southern Baptist Convention got under way last night 5,000 people were crowded into the half of the Armory that is to be used as the convention hall proper. There were 1,309 registered delegates from all over the South in their seats. The time of the session was occupied with the election of officers, the appointment of the more important committees, the address of welcome and the response and the annual sermon by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dargan, of Macon, Ga., but formerly of the Baptist Seminary in Louisville.

Joshua Levering, of Maryland, the president, called the delegates to order at 7:30 o'clock. Long before that time every chair on the main floor and in the two galleries was occupied with visiting Baptists and their friends. As the exercises went on the attendance continued to grow until the entire space between the last row of chairs and the great canvas curtain which divides the Armory in half was lined deep with humanity. It was an interested, devoted and fervent 5,000 that from this moment continued to follow the evening's programme until the time of adjournment two hours later.

* * *

Looking Back a Decade.

Just ten years ago the last Southern Baptist Convention was held in Louisville. At that time Gov. W. J. Northen, of Georgia, presided, and the annual sermon was preached by Dr. George W. Truett, of Dallas, Tex., with Lansing Burrows, of Tennessee, and O. G. Gregory, of Maryland, acting as secretaries. Last night Mr. Burrows and Mr. Gregory were on the speaker's stand in the same capacity, and the opening prayer of the convention was delivered by Dr. Truett. The decade had wrought but few changes in the leaders of the onward march of Southern Baptists.

* * *

Mr. Levering Again President.

No balloting was necessary last night to elect the officers of this, the forty-fourth, session of the Southern Baptist Convention. All the choices were unanimous, 1,309 ballots being cast for each officer by the secretary, Mr. Burrows. Mr. Levering was placed in nomination for the presidency immediately following the opening prayer of Dr. Truett, who is remembers in Louisville as the powerful preacher who last year conducted all the devotional exercises of the sessions of the International Sunday-school Convention. Mr. Levering's was the only name offered to the convention for the presidency. Mr. Burrows was instructed to cast a ballot for all the delegates registered and in their seats. Through an error Mr. Burrows declared Mr. Levering elected by 1,109 votes, where it should have been 1,309.

* * *

Four Vice Presidents Next.

The selection of four vice presidents followed next. For the space of a moment or two it appeared as though it would be necessary for the 1,309 delegates to ballot, as six names were put in nomination. They were Dr. J. A. Marvin, of Kentucky; Col. T. J. Bush, of Alabama; Dr. B. F. Riley, of Texas; the Hon. H. P. Pollard, of Virginia; J. A. Scott, of Oklahoma, and A. Gatliff, of Kentucky. Mr. Pollard was the first to step into the breach and offer to surrender his nomination so as to simplify matters. Mr. Levering declared the agreement to rule. Upon a motion from the house, Mr. Pollard was allowed to surrender his nomination. In the same manner the name of Mr. Gatliff was withdrawn. This left but the necessary four, and Mr. Burrows cast a ballot of election for Dr. Marvin, Col. Bush, Dr. Riley and Mr. Scott as vice presidents.

* * *

For the Twenty-eighth Time.

Following in the list of offices to be filled came that of secretary. Mr. Burrows and Mr. Gregory were placed in nomination and no opposition was offered. Then for the twenty-eighth consecutive time these two men were re-elected to that important post. Without opposition, also, George W. Norton was chosen as treasurer and Dr. W. P. Harvey as auditor.

Upon the election of Mr. Levering again to preside over the destinies of the Southern Baptist convention, a committee consisting of Dr. W. E. Hatcher, Dr. W. W. Landrum and Dr. W. L. Pickard was appointed to escort Mr. Levering to the rostrum from which he will preside until the convention comes to a close Monday night. After being delivered by the escort of honor to the front of the platform, Mr. Levering made a pleasing little talk of thanks in which he promised to preside to the best of his ability and good judgment.

* * *

Welcomed By Dr. Mullins.

The convention now being organized and equipped with heads, Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, arose and began the delivery of the address of welcome. Dr. Mullin's cheering words of greeting were a masterpiece of Kentucky good will and hospitality, couched in the most chaste language, and sprinkled and interpolated with a delicious vein of humor. Dr. Mullins talked on the glories of being a Baptist, the past good and the future hopes of the religious faith, then the delegates and their friends in the name of Louisville, Kentucky and all the Baptist institutions of Louisville "that are and that are to be."

The response to Dr. Mullins' address of welcome was in the hands of Dr. J. Z. White, of North Carolina. Dr. White was just getting into motion with his address and firing up steam, when a voice from the remote corner of the armory called out:

"Louder!"

* * *

Two Ways of Looking At It.

Dr. White stopped speaking and raised his right arm. Then he answered:

"Quieter."

A ripple of laughter spread over the hall at Dr. White's bit of instantaneous repartee. Dr. White praised the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, the good works of the Baptists, the officers of its convention and the hospitality of the people of Louisville and of Kentucky. His talk was short and to the point. In closing, he said that the two visions before him were the vision of richly endowed denominational schools and the vision of missions large in numbers and well equipped in training so that they might Christianize the world that lies before everyone. Dr. White ended with this strong sentence:

"You Baptists, not to your tents, but to your tasks."

* * *

Entertainment Committee Active.

The Rev. M. P. Hunt next took the speaker's stand and informed the delegates where they could find all the conveniences provided for them by the entertainment committee. This committee has worked long and hard and has overlooked nothing in the way of comfort or the little niceties which will go so far toward making the stay of the delegates in Louisville pleasant and acceptable. A post-office, telegraph office, rest rooms, committee rooms and lunchrooms have been provided for the city's guests.

Before Dr. Dargan began his annual sermon President Levering announced the personnel of some of the more important of the committees of the convention. He began by saying that there were vacancies existing in the membership of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and suggested that a committee be appointed to fill these vacancies. Upon a vote of the delegates of the convention to this effect, Dr. Levering appointed the following men on this committee: B. F. Proctor, of Kentucky, chairman; T. S. Potts, of Tennessee; W. R. Owen, of Maryland; William Ellyson, of Virginia; E. M. Poteat, of South Carolina, and C. A. Strakely, of Alabama.

* * *

Suspend Naming Committees.

The next committee appointed was the committee on order of business, composed of C. H. Ryland, of Virginia, chairman; R. J. Willingham, of Virginia; B. D. Gray, of Georgia; J. T. Henderson, of Tennessee, and J. M. Forst, of Tennessee. The committee on religious services is composed of the Rev. L. W. Doolan and the pastors of Louisville. There was a motion to appoint a committee on resolutions, but this motion was laid on the table by a unanimous vote in order that Dr. Dargan might begin his sermon, as it was getting late. Dr. Dargan began by asking the different parts of the audience if they could understand him distinctly, and learning that they could, he went ahead with the entire audience paying the closest attention.

Dr. Dargan's speech in full is found elsewhere in this paper.

* * *

Agree On Programme.

Before adjournment the committee on order of business made a partial report through Rev. R. J. Willingham, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va., as follows:

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9:00-9:30—Devotional exercises and reading of the journal.

9:30-9:45—Introduction of visitors to the convention.

9:45-11:00—Reading of abstracts from reports on foreign missions, home missions and Sunday-school and Bible Board.

11:00-12:30—Discussion of work of Sunday-school Board.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:30-3:00—Devotional exercises and reading of journal.

3:00-5:00—Discussion of work of Foreign Mission Board.

NIGHT SESSION.

7:00-7:30—Song and praise service.

7:30 To Adjournment—Mass meeting in interest of foreign missions.

SATURDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9:00-9:30—Devotional exercises and reading of journal.

9:30-12:30—Interests of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:30-3:00—Devotional exercises and reading of journal.

3:00-4:00—Reports on home mission work.

4:00—Adjournment to Cave Hill to unveiling of Eaton monument.

NIGHT SESSION.

7:00-7:30—Devotional exercises and reading of journal.

7:30 To Adjournment—Mass meeting in interest of home missions.

The above was adopted as a partial report of the committee. A further report will be made to-day covering the exercises for Sunday and Monday.

* * *

Causes Some Discussion.

The submission of the report of the committee on order of business provoked quite a little discussion. Dr. G. M. Savage, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution in the form of an amendment, providing that the various organizations of the convention seek more closely to relate their work before the permanent order of business was adopted. He thought a permanent order of business ought not to be adopted so soon in the session.

The report of the committee as originally presented provided that on Saturday afternoon the entire time be given to the interests of the Foreign Mission Board. The Rev. Henry Allord Porter, pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist church, gained the floor and moved an amendment to the order providing that the convention adjourn at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon in order that delegates might attend the unveiling of a monument recently erected in Cave Hill cemetery to the memory of the late Rev. T. T. Eaton, formerly pastor of the church whose pulpit he now occupies, editor of the Western Recorder and an honored officer of the convention for many years. The chairman of the committee explained that no request had come to the committee to this effect, and therefore no provision had been made for the event. He thought his committee would willingly make such a suggestion a part of their report, but that he favored the hour of adjournment as 5 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock. The Rev. William E. Hatcher, of Virginia, thought the hour should be fixed at 4 o'clock, in order that there might be plenty of time.

The Rev. Lansing Burrows, one of the recording secretaries, objected to the adoption of the report on the ground that it was verbal and not written. Dr. Willingham, who made the verbal report on behalf of the committee, explained that the committee had had but a few minutes to get up a report, and that the Rev. C. H. Ryland, the chairman, was in the committee room committing it to writing.

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Dr. Ryland Relieves Satuation.

Just at this moment, when half a dozen delegates were upon their feet, and there was general confusion, the Rev. C. H. Ryland, of Richmond, Va., emerged from a committee room at the end of the hall, bearing the formal document in his hand. It was transmitted to the secretary, who read it to the convention, and on motion it was adopted by the body without a dissenting vote.

* * *

Committee On Sunday-school Work Announced.

As the report of committee on order of business provided that the interests of the Sunday-school Board, located at Nashville, Tenn., be made the regular order for this morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. W. E. Hatcher, of Virginia, moved that the president appoint a committee to provide a report on this work and announce their names immediately. After a moment or two President Levering announced the following committee, which is requested to meet in the armory building this morning at 9 o'clock: the Rev. T. W. O'Kelly, of Missouri; the Rev. R. G. Bowers, of Arkansas; the Rev. Livingston Johnson, of North Carolina; the Rev. E. L. Grace, of Virginia; the Rev. Martin Ball, of Mississippi; the Rev. J. D. Chapman, of Georgia; the Rev. Z. T. Cody, of South Carolina; the Rev. Preston Blake, of Alabama.

* * *

President Appoints Another Committee.

In order that there may be no hitch in the proceedings of the convention this morning, the president announced another committee last night, that on the reports of vice presidents of the boards. These vice presidents are located one in each State co-operating with the work of the convention, and the vice president represents the work of the board in that particular State. They present their annual reports of work accomplished and also submit suggestions looking to the strengthening of the work in their own territory. These reports are digested and salient points presented to the convention. The committee on digest of reports of vice presidents consists of the Rev. C. V. Edwards, of Louisiana, chairman; the Rev. R. B. Headden, of Georgia; the Rev. J. S. Corpening, of South Carolina; the Rev. Ryland Knight, of Virginia; the Rev. O. C. Feyton, of Tennessee, and the Rev. H. L. Whitten, of Mississippi.

The president announced that the Rev. W. L. Pickard, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Augusta, Ga., would conduct the devotional exercises this morning. The convention was adjourned with prayer by the Rev. William E. Hatcher, of Virginia.

* * *

Big Choir Sings.

The associated choirs of the Baptist

(Concluded On 6th Page, 7th Col.)

IRON ORE GOES OFF FREE LIST

Senate Makes Duty Twenty-Five Cents a Ton.

Bailey Hot After the Steel Corporation.

Expects To See Officers In the Penitentiary.

ASKS VOTE ON INCOME TAX.

Washington, May 13.—After a day devoted to discussing the duty on iron ore the Senate, just before adjournment, adopted by a vote of 61 to 24 the recommendation of the Committee on Finance for a duty of 25 cents per ton on iron ore. The House had placed that article on the free list, while the present law levies a duty on it of 40 cents per ton.

In taking this vote party lines were annihilated, as seventeen Democrats voted "aye" with the Republicans, and twelve Republicans voted "no" with the Democrats.

During the day Senator Bailey, in announcing that he proposed to vote for the duty on iron ore as a revenue measure, declared that such action did not affect the prosperity of the United States Steel Corporation, and added that even if it did, there was a better way to deal with the organization, which was by an enforcement of the anti-trust law against it. He declared that he expected to see this law enforced, and he expressed confidence that eventually the officers of the Steel Corporation would either be in the penitentiary or fugitives from justice.

For the first time there was a suggestion looking to the fixing of a day for a vote, but it came to naught because of objection from Senator Beveridge.

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Asks Duty On Iron Ore.

After a call of the Senate had shown that sixty-three Senators were present to-day, Mr. Burrows spoke in favor of a duty on iron ore as a source of revenue for the Government. The present duty of 40 cents a ton, which the committee proposes to reduce to 25 cents, yields, he said, a revenue of $332,000, which would be lost by placing iron ore on the free list as proposed by the house.

Reading the statistics of the iron ore industry, Mr. Burrows said it was reasonable to state that at the present time 56,500 men were employed, receiving in wages amounting to $31,500,000, in the production of iron ore, which industry he said it was now proposed to open up to the competition of the world.

Mr. Burrows read a description of extensive iron ore deposits in Cuba, which, he said, belonged to the Pennsylvania Steel Company. This body of ore on the north coast of Cuba, he said, was larger than the iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior region, and all conditions were favorable to placing that ore on the market at a cheap cost.

"What is the relation of this Pennsylvania Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation?" asked Mr. Brown, of Nebraska.

* * *

"Not Material."

"That is not material," replied Mr. Burrows. "It will appear later."

"It seems to me to be very material," said Mr. Brown. Senator Cummins said he understood the Cuban ore could not be taken west of the Alleghenies on account of the freight rates.

Mr. Burrows stated that from the lake region to Pittsburg the freight rate was $2.38 a ton, while from Cuba to Pittsburg the rate was $2.35 a ton."

"The Senator from South Dakota yesterday," said Mr. Burrows, "told us that our iron ore deposits would be exhausted in thirty years, but according to the statement of the Geological Survey, at the rate of consumption now going on the iron ore of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will last a little over 6,000 years, so I think we need not now concern ourselves about the exhaustion of these products."

Saying that if the Senate should reject the amendment of the Committee on Finance placing a duty of 25 cents a ton on iron ore he would later move to put that article on the free list, Mr. Rayner proceeded to discuss the iron ore industry.

He read extracts from newspapers to the effect that if the duty on iron ore should be retained the act would redound to the benefit of the United States Steel Corporation as the owner of the ore lands, and would injure the independent steel companies because those companies must buy their ore from the steel corporation if they could not import it free of duty.

* * *

Rayner Quotes Payne.

Mr. Rayner read from a statement of Representative Payne in the House in defense of the action of the Ways and Means Committee in placing iron ore on the free list, and remarked to the Republican side of the chamber:

"I am here protecting Mr. Payne from the Republicans of the Senate."

He said he did not believe the Cuban iron ore would go west of the Alleghenies, but it would be available for the steel companies on the Atlantic Coast, in Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The companies, he said, were competitors of the United States Steel Corporation, from which it now buys its iron ore.

Mr. Smith, of Michigan, quoted Charles Schwab as stating before the House Ways and Means Committee that to put iron ore on the free list would not reduce the price of the manufactured product.

"I don't believe a word he says," retorted Mr. Rayner with energy.

"I don't believe some things either," replied Mr. Smith, of Michigan.

"There seems to be something about the tariff," said Mr. Rayner, "that perverts the human mind and the aspirations and longing of the soul for truth."

"Is that true of importers as well as of manufacturers?" inquired Mr. Dick.

* * *

Too Many Liars.

"The situation in Washington here to-day," replied Mr. Rayner, "is such that you cannot get the truth out of anybody.

am very fond of liars. I have studied them by day and by night, but I never in my life saw such an aggregation of them as are assembled in this Capitol, and they can lie with equal facility upon one side or the other of the same question."

Senator Smith, of Maryland, favored free iron ore in the interest of industries along the Atlantic coast. He said the United States Steel Corporation controlled 80 per cent. of the iron ore west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Mr. Tillman inquired whether anything was ever to be done about the "illegal" absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Culberson replied that if the Attorney General had no information to show the illegal nature of that combination he could furnish it to him.

* * *

Attacks Steel Trust.

Referring directly to the United States Steel Corporation, and charging that organization with violating the anti-trust laws of the country, Senator Bailey declared that if the officers of the law do their duty the Steel Trust would be dissolved, and said he expected eventually to see this done. He added that if the present administration fails in its duty in that respect the people of the country would choose other officials to represent them, and he declared his firm belief that the officers of the steel corporation would be either imprisoned or made fugitives from justice.

"Just put one of these malefactors of great wealth in the penitentiary and you will see the anti-trust law enforced without further violations," said Mr. Bailey. "Send one of these men, who may be found violating either the interstate commerce law or the anti-trust law to the penitentiary and you will stop these violations by others. You cannot do it with fines, because when the court fines a trust the trust fines the people, and so long as the punishment is measured in dollars and cents they will continue to violate the law. Men take the chance of pecuniary loss in the hope of realizing a greater pecuniary gain. Send one of them to the penitentiary and it will work like magic.

* * *

Loves His Liberty.

"The millionaire," continued Mr. Bailey, who was receiving the rapt attention of Senators on both sides of the chamber, "values one thing more than his fortune, and that is his liberty. He does not love justice. He does not love that peace of mind for which others struggle. But he loves his liberty."

Mr. Bailey said he expected the United States Steel Corporation would be dissolved. Continuing he said:

"I expect to see its officers imprisoned or become fugitives from justice, and if men now charged with the administration of the law fail to perform their demand I have an abiding faith that the American people will call into their service another set of men, if not from another party, at least another set of men from your party. The stalwarts of to-day would become the insurgents of that day, and the insurgents of this generation would be the stalwarts of the next generation. That is as certain as any event in the future can be."

* * *

More Revenue Needed.

"I am for revenue," declared Mr. Money, who is a minority member of the Finance Committee. He introduced a statement giving the total value of products and the total wages entering into each under each of the schedules of the bill. He said he presented the statement particularly because of its bearing

(Concluded On 6th Page, 8th Col.)

CLOUDS ARE LIFTING.

THE SUN OF PROSPERITY WILL SHINE, SAYS GARY.

Tells Business Men of Steel City That Country Is Recovering From the Panic.

Gary, Ind., May 13.—In a speech delivered to-day at a luncheon tendered him by the Gary Commercial Club, Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, voiced his belief that the country is now recovering fully from the effects of panic, and that the return of prosperity is now in sight. He said:

"Upon the business future of this place and of the country generally will depend to a greater or lesser extent the development of your great steel works at this place. We have not been so prosperous during the past eighteen months as we were before that time. We have been carrying along in a cloud of mist more or less dense, conditions have been uncertain and no one could say definitely what the future might be. But the clouds are lifting, the mists are clearing away and we shall soon see that after all the sun of prosperity is shining just as brightly as ever. In my judgment, we will soon be on the high road to prosperity."

Judge Gary, with George W. Perkins, President E. J. Buffington, of the Indiana Steel Company, and a number of prominent steel officials, will spend the rest of the week in an inspection of the Western plants of the corporation.

TO TEST KENTUCKY LAW IMPOSING TAX ON MEATS

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CLAIMS IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13.—[Special.]—Cincinnati pork packers, at the Chamber of Commerce late to-day decided to test the constitutionality of the new Kentucky law imposing a tax of 50 cents for every $100 worth of meat shipped into Kentucky from outside States.

The Cincinnati packers allege it is a violation of the United States Constitution, which forbids individual States to impose any import duty on interstate commerce. The first step of the Cincinnati packers will be to enlist the cooperation of meat packers in other States.

NEW TRACTION LINE FOR BLUEGRASS SECTION.

Work of Constructing Road From Cynthiana To Paris Is Under Way.

Cynthiana, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—A party of engineers began locating a route for a traction line between this city and Paris to-day. The work of surveying, staking off and estimating the cost of construction will be pushed rapidly, and it is the expectation of the promoters to have the line completed from Cynthiana to Paris by winter, and it is their intention to extend the line on to Cincinnati later, then connecting Cincinnati and Lexington by trolley, making connection with the Lexington and Paris line, which has been in operation for several years.

The line is being financed, presumably, by an Eastern traction magnate, whose name is withheld. The route of the interurban will be about fourteen miles in length from here to Paris and will pass through one of the richest agricultural and stock-raising sections of the Bluegrass.

THROWN INTO DITCH IN ACCIDENT AND KILLED.

Former Lieut. Gov. Riddle, of Kansas, Loses Life On Pleasure Tour.

Salina, Kan., May 13.—A. P. Riddle, former Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, was killed near here to-day in an automobile accident. Mr. Riddle was en route from Minneapolis, Kan., his home, to Salina, on a pleasure trip, accompanied by a party of four.

The machine, which was driven by Thomas Thomas, struck an embankment at a point five miles north of Salina, throwing the three occupants of the rear seat into a ditch. Mr. Riddle struck on his head and lived but an hour.

A. P. Riddle was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kansas in 1884 on the Republican ticket, and served during Gov. John A. Martin's administration until 1889. He came to Kansas in 1863. For twenty-five years he had been editor and owner of the Minneapolis Messenger. He was born at Harlemburg, Pa., in 1846.

INDORSE STAND AGAINST STRIKE

Deputies Give Clemenceau Vote of Confidence.

Stormy Scenes Throughout the Discussion.

Postal Employes Maintain Bold Front.

DECLARE THE DAY IS WON.

Paris, May 13.—The turbulent session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day ended in another signal victory for Premier Clemenceau, when the Government's policy with regard to the postal strike was emphatically indorsed by a vote of 454 to 59, including also the Government's insistence that the postal employes and other functionaries have no right to strike. Immediately afterwards the chamber passed a vote of general confidence in the Government, 365 to 169.

The strikers received the chamber's rebuke with a shrug of the shoulders, declaring that it only served to bind closer their forces, which would soon startle the country by a big increase and a rapid extension of the general movement. On the other hand, it is intimated that the Government has other plans in view to offset any serious growth of the strike.

* * *

No Change In Situation.

Up to midnight there was no change in the situation. If anything, it was in the direction of a weakening of the strike sentiment. The general conviction is that if the movement does not make vast strides to-morrow it is almost certain of complete failure.

M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, asserted during the debate that only 2,367 out of 24,205 postal employes in Paris and the Department of the Seine are out, and that conditions in the provinces were even better.

Premier Clemenceau, in a typical epigrammatic speech, coolly concluded the exciting session with the declaration that it was merely a case where France must choose between revolution on the one hand, and progressive evolution on the other, or between work, under republican law and order, and a spirit of adventure calculated ot disorganize and rend the republic.

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Wild Scenes In Chamber.

There were wild scenes in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon when the Government asked for a vote of confidence on the attitude assumed by it in the case of the Government employes. M. M. Sembat and Jaures warmly defended the stand taken by the postmen, and the latter declared that the battle which had begun would not end until the functionaries were possessed of the same "syndicate" rights as are private workmen.

He charged that for years a parliamentary majority had encouraged "syndicalism," and he pointed out that the Swedish Government had just concluded a five-year contract with the employes of the State-controlled railroads.

Suddenly, amid growing excitement, M. Cembrouze, Radical-Republican, intervened and virtually charged the Socialists with being the tools of the reactionaries. He declared specifically that M. Morel owed his seat to the Duke d'Uzes. Instantly the chamber was in an uproar. M. Morel rufled in vain to make himself heard above the clamor, and M. Brisson, president of the chamber, clapped his hat on his head as a sign that the session was closed.

* * *

Grabs the Big Bell.

The tumult, however, continued. One of the delegates bounded over the presidential chair, grabbed the bell and rang furiously. Then the Socialists began singing the "Internationale," to which M. Baudry d'Asson and his royalist colleagues, standing on chairs, replied by singing "Vive Henry IV."

Finally the public and the press galleries were cleared, but there was delirium both inside and out of the Chamber of Deputies. M. d'Asson climbed the tribune, and with the Socialists shouting and singing he tried to harangue the Deputies. Outside in the corridors several persons who raised the cry, "Vive la Rol," were almost mobbed.

Premier Clemenceau and the Ministers remained on their benches. At first it was apparent that they were amused, but later they grew indignant at this scandalous exhibition in the midst of a serious debate and summoned the sergeant-at-arms, who ejected M. d'Asson and closed the steps of the tribune.

After an hour's intermission the session was resumed. M. d'Asson mounted the tribune to make a personal explanation, but the Socialists soon were on the verge of fisticuffs with the Radicals, and the sergeant-at-arms again was forced to intervene.

* * *

Strikers' Forces No Larger.

The number of striking Government employes shows no appreciable increase. The services are normal, and at some places, notably Bordeaux, the telegraphers who went out yesterday have returned to their posts.

The concerted efforts of the strikers at the various bureaus in Paris to induce their comrades to join the movement have been without effect. The authorities are confident that the strike will be over in a few days.

Another blow to the leaders of the strike claim that the Government is "bluffing" and that its figures regarding the number of men out are ridiculous. They declare the movement will extend rapidly, and that the General Federation of Labor soon will make a dramatic appearance on the scene.

Only at Havre, where both the post and telegraph services are practically tied up, is the situation worse to-day. The batch of functionaries that might evidently has dismayed the rank and file.

The official statistics issued at noon give the total number of strikers at 931. The postmen charged with the delivery of newspapers refused to make their rounds this morning. They were expelled from the post-office and replaced by men of the navy.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has organized a special service to insure the dispatch of the American mails via Cherbourg and Havre.

IMPOSING FUNERAL FOR HEINRICH CONRIED.

Many Unable To Gain Admission To Services In Metropolitan Operahouse.

New York, May 13.—Elaborate services marked the funeral of Heinrich Conried in the Metropolitan Operahouse to-day. Of the 10,000 persons who received tickets of admission only a third were able to gain admission, and police reserves were ordered to prevent confusion arising from this fact.

The funeral was one of the most noteworthy held in New York in many years. The Metropolitan Opera orchestra, numbering 135 pieces, gave Beethoven's funeral march, after which there was a scriptural reading by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. The boy choir from "Parsifal" sang two selections, and Mmes. Rappold and Homer and Messrs. Martin and Blass and the Metropolitan orchestra gave Handel's largo. The orchestra concluded with Chopin's funeral march. Many prominent men were among the pallbearers.

Mrs. Conried, who was with the former Metropolitan Opera conductor when he died recently in Austria, with other relatives, occupied the boxes in the operahouse.

COREY OFF FOR EUROPE FOR SPRING VACATION.

Steel Magnate Views Conditions In An Optimistic Light and Looks For Improvement.

New York, May 13.—William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, sailed to-day on a vacation trip to Europe. He was a passenger on the steamer La Provence for Havre. Mr. Corey spoke optimistically of steel conditions and declared that with an early tariff adjustment and average crops a speedy return of prosperity might be expected.

"Since the early part of March," said Mr. Corey, "there has been a gradual and well-sustained improvement in the steel industry, and this improvement has been particularly noticeable in the companies of the United States Steel Corporation. We are now working on a 70 per cent. basis of normal capacity—the highest since October, 1907. This improvement is due to a natural and healthy demand for steel products. There has also been a gradual improvement in prices."

BANQUET TO M'VEAGH.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VISITS METROPOLIS.

Big Bankers of New York Meet the New Head of the Nation's Finances.

New York, May 13.—Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, was the guest of George S. Terry, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, at a private dinner to-night at the Union League Club. This is the first function the Secretary has attended outside of Washington since his appointment and the occasion was used to introduce Mr. MacVeagh to the prominent banking presidents of New York, all of whom had been invited.

The brief speeches were made by Secretary MacVeagh, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, and Gen. Brayton Ives, president of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Besides the speakers those present included William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port; Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Herbert Parsons, chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York; I. N. Seligman, of J. and W. Seligman & Co.; George R. Sheldon and Charles P. Treat, Treasurer of the United States.

Before going to the dinner Secretary MacVeagh said his chief purpose in coming to New York was to attend this function.

In answer to questions the Secretary said he did not expect to take any action regarding customs frauds and smuggling recently disclosed. The matter, he declared, was in the hands of Collector Loeb, who was handling it in a satisfactory manner.

HIGH FINANCIERS ARE INDICTED AT WASHINGTON.

John C. Davis and His Brother, Martin, Charged With Embezzlement By Grand Jury.

Washington, May 13.—John C. Davis and his brother, Martin T. Davis, whose dealings in high finance came to an abrupt close last week with a deluge of complaints from residents of this city, Alexandria, Va., and other cities, were indicted by the grand jury here to-day. The indictments charge embezzlement and misappropriation of large sums of money, forgery and the utterance of forged papers and false pretenses.

The embezzlement charges so far acted on by the grand jury against John C. Davis aggregate $52,000. Assistant United States Attorney Proctor says the total claims brought to his attention aggregate $150,000. In addition he knows of a case where $25,000 was obtained from a person who has not yet made complaint up to this time. Other claimants, it is expected, desiring to avoid publicity, have not made complaint.

Including these claims, United States Attorney Baker to-day estimated at $250,000 the total amount obtained by John Davis from investors.

Mr. Baker to-day made a statement exonerating Thomas A. Owen and the charge against him will be withdrawn.

FREIGHT ENGINE JUMPS TRACK NEAR LAGRANGE.

Delays Traffic For Eight Hours—New Screening Cause of the Wreck.

Lagrange, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—The engine of local freight, No. 32, coming into Lagrange shortly before 9 o'clock, jumped the track, running down an incline and partly turned over. Screening having been spread over the track a short time before was the cause of the engine leaving the track. Traffic was blocked for eight hours, holding the two Cincinnati trains, No. 7 and No. 8, and Lexington train, No. 16.

Lagrange took a half holiday watching the wrecking crew at work. The passengers from the delayed trains added to the already large crowd which gathered.

CIRCUS DAY UNLUCKY FOR EVANSVILLE BARBER.

Evansville, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—Circus day always proved a hoodoo for Al Williams, a barber of this city. A circus was here to-day and he reported that his barbershop was robbed last night of several dollars. He says that every year for the past fifteen years his barbershop has been robbed on the night before a circus appeared here. Robert Hobson, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is under arrest charged with the burglary.

ELMER DOVER TO BE BANK EXAMINER.

Washington, May 13.—It is reported here on what appears to be excellent authority that Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican National Committee, will be appointed shortly as national bank examiner for the State of New York by Lawrence O. Murray, Controller of the Currency.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SUFFERS A RELAPSE.

London, May 13.—It was reported in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-night that Joseph Chamberlain has had a relapse.

NOISY WELCOME TO AERONAUTS

Friends In Dayton Greet the Brothers Wright.

Crowds Cheer As Bands Play and Whistles Blow.

Escorted To Family Home by Big Procession.

RECEPTION IN THE EVENING.

Dayton, O., May 13.—The Wright brothers and Miss Katherine Wright arrived in the city five minutes after noon to-day. The reception tendered them was by their old friends and neighbors of the west division of the city. The elaborate ceremonies are to take place June 17 and 18. They were met at the station by a committee headed by their cousin, A. L. Shearer, a merchant of this city.

Outside the station, in an open carriage, their aged father, Bishop Milton Wright, was waiting to greet his sons and his only daughter. Beside him sat his pet grandchild, little Leontine Wright, daughter of Lorin Wright, an older brother. In another carriage were Mr. and Mrs. Lorin Wright and their two remaining children, Wilbur and Orville took seats in the first carriage with their father, and Katherine joined her brother and sister-in-law in the second carriage.

* * *

A Noisy Welcome.

A great crowd was cheering and creating a volume of sound that could be heard several blocks away, but above the vocal noise the blowing of whistles and the booming of cannon could be heard. All the steam whistles west of the Miami River were bellowing a welcome, and on the banks of Wolf Creek about one-fourth of a mile from the Wright home, a cannon belched at interyals of one minute a salute of thirty guns.

The procession moved toward the home of the Wright family by way of Fifth street

R. & G. Corsets

All the new models of this corset are constructed to produce the flat hip effect, which is at present so much in demand, and at the same time retain to a degree the tapering waist, which is a popular feature of the R. & G. Corset. The materials used in their construction are of the best; they are boned with aluminized wire, fitted with 12-inch clasp and finished at top with Swiss embroidery and ribbon bow. They have supporters at front and sides, and are priced at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

John Lewis & Co. (Incorporated)

Printing From Steel

is the next step in advance of printing from stone (lithography), which is an improvement on printing from type. The price is within easy reach of every business and the work is so much more attractive that it pays for itself as a mere matter of advertising.

HARCOURT & CO. (Incorporated.)
STEEL AND COPPER PLATE ENGRAVERS,
429 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Bargains in Millinery.

Many new styles and shapes to show you.

LARGE HAIR BRAID TURBANS
$3.98, $3.49 Values at $2.49.

Small Roses, six in a bunch, all colors.
25¢ Values at 10¢.

Chips and Milan Shapes, in white, burnt and black.

Myers MILLINERY
Style Center.
328 West Market Street.

Southern Optical Co.

(Incorporated.)
Manufacturers and Adjusters of Fine
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
Perfect-fittihg Glasses Cost No More Than the Other Kind. Let Us Make Yours.
Retail Store 4th & Chestnut sts.
Factory 518 W. Chestnut st.

$3.25 TO Mammoth Cave and Return

L&N
May 13 to 20
Good Returning to May 22
Trains leave Union Station 10th and Broadway 2:35 a.m., 8:25 a.m., 3:00 p.m.
Tickets 410 Fourth Ave.

Fresh Caught Fish

FOR WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

No. 1 Yellow Salmon, per lb	12¢
Large, fine Blue Salmon	5¢
No. 2 Yellow Salmon	5¢
Buffalo, whole	7¢
Dressed Carp	6¢
Mullets, dressed	3½¢
White Perch	3¢
Red Snapper	10¢
Halibut	10¢
River Carp	3½¢
Spoon Cat	10¢

Our Dressed Mullets are fine stock; also this entire list.
WE GUARANTEE ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.
JAMES SOWDERS, Mgr.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION

Again Elects W. W. Hamilton As President.

Other Officers Named At the Session Yesterday.

Interesting Addresses Bearing On Organization.

GREAT POWER FOR GOgood.

W. W. Hamilton, president of the Baptist Young People's Union, will again be at the head of the organization, for at the annual election of officers held in the closing hours of the convention yesterday he was unanimously re-elected. The last hours of the convention of the Baptist young people attracted a big crowd that listened with rapt attention to the several notable workers in this field who discussed subjects that were of vital interest to the organization.

The election of officers and the appointment of President Hamilton as a committee of one to request the Southern Baptist convention to report the minutes of the convention in their convention annual was the only business before the convention yesterday. The rest of the time was devoted to prayer and addresses.

Just before the morning session adjourned at noon the nominating committee brought in the names of the officers that they had selected and the delegates voted unanimously to elect them. President Hamilton was again re-elected. The other officers chosen were: W. P. Morrer, Oklahoma City, first vice president; W. R. Owen, Maryland, second vice president; R. H. Coleman, Dallas, Tex., third vice president; L. P. Leavell, Oxford, Miss., corresponding secretary; T. J. Watts, Liberty, Ky., treasurer.

* * *

Executive Committee.

The following members of the executive committee were elected:

B. A. Dawes, Georgetown, Ky.; M. P. Hunt, Louisville; R. A. Kimbrough, Blue Mountain, Miss.; J. N. Prestridge, Louisville; J. P. Sands, Alabama; P. L. Allen, Louisiana.

Following the election was the presentation of a flag with B. Y. P. U. inscribed on it. It was presented by F. H. Schmidt, of Virginia. It was accepted and the secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the convention.

The morning session was opened with devotional exercises led by Prof. John R. Sampey, of Louisville. The first speaker was R. H. Coleman, of Dallas, Tex., whose subject was "The Encampment Idea." He said:

"The encampment idea is not a new thing, for ages past it has been the custom of Christian people to come together in some grove or other secluded spot and for a season wait upon God. So the encampment idea is not new at all. However, we are making a modern use of it in that our State Young People's Unions are using it as a substitute for conventions. In discussing this theme this morning I want to speak briefly about the encampment idea—first a plan, second a proof, third a prophecy, and in my discussion I will necessarily refer many times to the Texas B. Y. P. U. encampment in which I have had some experience.

* * *

Cause of Plan.

"Let us notice first the cause of the plan. Some eighteen years ago the Baptist Young People's Union of Texas was organized. The convention grew in attendance for a number of years, and at times reached mighty proportions, both in enthusiasm and numbers. By and by the attendance began to wane, and while the faithful workers still came together, yet the attendance at the conventions dropped off until a mere handful of two or three hundred alone were to be found. At the convention which met at Bonham, Tex., in 1901, the following resolution was adopted:

"'Be it resolved, That the convention appoint a committee to arrange for an encampment at some suitable point where all can meet for some days and enjoy a feast of soul and rest of body. That they correspond with reference to securing men of ability to speak on this occasion, and arrange the necessary details and report to such a meeting. That this committee report to the State executive committee for approval of plans.'

"Pursuant to this action, the committee reported to the State executive committee favoring the plan, and out of the latter grew and favoring La Porte, on Galveston Bay, June 18-24, 1902, as the time and place for the encampment.

"Now we have noticed the cause, let us look at some criticisms. There were those, as there always are, who said that a plan would be a failure; it would be a frolic; it would be fruitless. It would be a failure, they said, in that it would not pay expenses, and would not be a success financially. It would be a frolic because those would go who were out for a good time of boat riding, bathing and fishing. It would be fruitless in that no good results spiritually would result. The fact was they did not have faith in the encampment idea at all—they are like some people to-day—they have to be shown. So, with our critics in Texas, we had to show them.

* * *

Conclusion of Plan.

"Now let us notice the conclusion of our plan. We arranged a splendid programme for the ten days' encampment, securing such men as Dr. C. Dixon, then of Boggie street, Boston; returned missionary, Z. C. Taylor, from Brazil, and Secretaries Willingham and McConnell; in addition to a number of our strong Texas men, and we had a programme to start off with, and the Thomases open their eyes and look up.

"We arranged our programme to take up from 9 to 12:30 in the mornings and an evangelistic service each night, thus leaving the afternoons open for recreation, rest and social intercourse. We eschewed all semblance of the Chautauqua feature and stuck to the main thing, and just here let me suggest that in my judgment a State B. Y. P. U. encampment makes a fatal blunder when it begins to cut out the sermons and other religious features to give place to popular lecturers, to humorists, to high-flying musicians and such like. The grounds on which we held our encampment had nothing more than an auditorium and a dining hall. Hotels were not far away, and those who wished could stop there, but the majority of our people camped in tents and lived on the bay front near the auditorium, and not one time did we hear anyone suggest, after the meetings had begun, that our plan was either a failure, a frolic or fruitless.

* * *

Proof As To Folk.

"Now let us notice, second, a proof as to folk. As suggested, the attendance upon the first encampment was very satisfactory, but it only proved a tremendous advertisement for future encampments, because the second year the attendance was estimated at something like 3,000, and since that time the attendance has been remarkable. This idea was proven a success by the fact that it reached the very people whom we wanted to reach.

"It reached those of our young people in Christian homes who had the inclination to go away to a summer resort, and some of them had been in the habit of going to summer resorts of questionable characters. It also reached a number of young people who had the desire to go away on a two weeks' vacation to some good resort and yet had not the means to visit the usual places for summer gatherers, and then again it appealed to many unconverted young people who came along with our Christian young people, and, as I will show later, each of these classes was benefited after they had come under the influence of the encampment. Now as to finances.

"Those who predicted the encampment would be a failure as a business proposition were also shown. Immediately after our first encampment we began to plan to purchase grounds and then to improve our grounds. I do not care to give you a history of the Texas encampment, but will say enough to give suggestions to some who have asked me about the remarkable success we have had, for I will state here that the Texas B. Y. P. U. encampment has property of its own name, worth about $30,000, and has recently sold a piece of property for a sufficient amount to more than pay every cent that it owes.

"Our first plan after securing grounds was to divide a certain part of the grounds into lots, 25x50 feet in size, and lease these lots to those who wanted them for encampment purposes for a term of twenty-five years for the sum of $25 or $50, according to location. This gave us an available fund amounting to about $1,000 per acre for the land thus divided up, and we used the money as a starter for our improvements. We now have on our grounds a large auditorium, a dining-hall, a store building, offices, headquarters, a large bath-house and landing-pier and 108 camp rooms which are used for those who do not like the tents.

* * *

Some New Facts.

"Now, as to some facts. Our Texas encampment has proved a very fountain of helpfulness to B. Y. P. U. and Sunday-school workers. Here they have the freedom that they do not have at convention. When the hour comes for a discussion of plans and methods of work there is no rush and no restraint, but each one exercises freedom in asking questions or making suggestions that is not done in other places. There is here also a fellowship that is exceedingly helpful to our young people.

"At a convention everybody is in a hurry and if you speak to the prominent leaders or our general denominational men at all it is only for two minutes at a time, whereas at an encampment, where there is nothing to do but to eat, sleep, attend the meetings and have a good time, there is abundance of opportunity for social intercourse, and this has been found one of the very best features of the encampment.

"Another fact in connection with the encampment idea is the wholesome recreation furnished our young people. Many of them have the disposition to go off to summer resorts, and many of the summer resorts are very demoralising to young people. At these encampments the boating, the fishing, the tennis and other games furnish much enjoyment to the young people without any demoralizing effect at all.

* * *

Deepen Spiritual Life.

"These are seasons for deepening of the spiritual life of our young people such as they seldom have on any other occasion. Daily messages to this end are brought, and the most splendid results have attended these messages. Then, again, these encampments are seasons of conversions. In our seven Texas encampments we have never held one when we have not had many conversions. We seem to get hold of young people who are not reached at all in their home towns and churches, because here they are removed from cares of business and other diversions, and there is the opportunity of concentrating their minds on the main thing. In speaking of facts I must not say that the expense of attending these encampments is very moderate indeed, as I have known young people to come for a distance of 300 miles and pay all expenses, railroad tickets, board, etc., and return home with an expenditure of only $20.

"Now, a prophecy. I see in it a prophecy of the day when our young people will be sound, serviceable, spiritual. Some people are as sound as a bass drum, and just about as hollow, as to their religious lives. To have sound Baptists we must first have Baptists who know Jesus personally. They need to get a vision of the Christ, as did such as Dannecker had, who wrought out his vision of the Christ in that marvelous work of art, and who, when asked by Napoleon the First to carve a statue of Venus for his art gallery, replied, 'I cannot since I have had a vision of the Christ.'

"Our young people need to have such a vision of the Christ as will cause them to refrain from any and all things that will bring reproach upon His name. Our young people, too, are to know God's word. Our young people need to know God's word and to love it. The fact is they need to have a reverence for that old book and need to stick right at once to feel great alarm for any young Christian who shows the least sympathy with what is termed 'higher criticism.'

"I tell them to believe in the old book and test it with their lives. You know there are two ways of testing an egg (because, I understand, they are making artificial eggs these days.) One way of testing the egg is to break it and by close examination and analysis find out whether it is the real article, with life in it, or simply an artificial production. The other way is to place the egg in the nest under the mother hen and wait twenty-one days. So our young people test God's word by placing it in their hearts. Then, too, our young people are to be sound in doctrine.

"Some people are constantly apologizing because they are Baptists. You will hear them say, 'But I love all denominations alike.' Pity on them. I might as well say, 'I have a pocketbook of my own. I love it, but then I love all pocketbooks alike.' Or, 'I have a wife of my own. I love her, dear, good soul, but to speak the truth, I love all wives alike,' and I will be in trouble when I say it.

"When I say that our young people are to love their own denomination and be sound in the doctrine of God's word I do not mean at all that they are not to have a broad fellowship and a fervent love for every child of God on earth. If I know my own heart I love my brother in whose heart is the image of God, with a tender devotion, whether that brother goes by the name of Presbyterian, Methodist or what not; and I am very closely associated with some of my Methodist kin, say that I love my Baptist brethren with a deeper devotion because we believe alike.

* * *

Sound Knowledge of Work.

"Then they are to be sound in a knowledge of the work of the kingdom. One reason our people are not greater missionaries is because they do not know the fields and the workers. Sometimes a little stream of air will give you a stiff neck, when a flood of air will have no such effect; so it is with a very small stream of information. It sometimes causes prejudices when the flood-tide of information needs to be brought in. I see in the future of this encampment idea a day when our young people will be sound, well-rounded Christian workers.

"Then, too, it is a prophesy of the day when they will be serviceable. Our young people need to know that they have come into the kingdom for work, and in these encampments they will catch new visions and gather inspiration that will send them back home to do something worthy of their name. They will catch the spirit of inspiration and will not care so much as to the positions of honor, but will be willing to work anywhere and do their very best. It is said that Mr. Beacher once went to a stable to secure a horse. The stableboy brought forth a magnificent animal that was indeed a beauty. Mr. Beacher said to the boy: 'My boy, is that horse as good as he looks?' The boy promptly turned to Mr. Beacher and said: 'That is the best animal I ever saw. He will do his level best anywhere and everywhere you put him.' Mr. Beacher replied: 'I do wish he belonged to my church.'

"We shall now notice in the encampment idea, finally, a prophecy of the day when our young people shall be spiritual. What we everyone need is to get closer to the Master and to have the power of the Holy Spirit in our work."

* * *

The Hon. J. J. Tucker Speaks.

The next address was made by the Hon. J. J. Tucker, of Asheville, N. C., who is prominently identified with the various Baptist educational institutions as a trustee. His subject was "Is the B. Y. P. U. Worth While?" The speaker treated it in a forceful and eloquent manner and his remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

"There is too much machinery in the church to-day for the pastor alone," said the speaker. "This is usually the position taken by those that do not understand how to handle the machines and bring forth their greatest worth. It requires every tap, screw, pistonrod and every bit of power of the engine of a big Mogul locomotive to drag the million pounds behind it. It takes every bit of the tiny mechanicism of a delicate timepiece to keep perfect time. The same is applied to church machinery. Every bit of it should be brought into play, and, with the guiding hand of the pastor as the engineer, the fullest amount of work will result.

"The work of the B. Y. P. U. is that of teaching and training. There is a gap between the Sunday-school and the church organization that must be filled, and into that gap fits the Baptist Young People's Union. These organizations are complements of each other and are necessary to each other in the perfection of church work. When it is carried to its fullest purpose the B. Y. P. U. work trains our young into the larger service for church life. The increase of spirituality is one of its main purposes. This is well taught through Christian culture courses leading to ready prayer, public testimony and active leadership.

* * *

For Time and Eternity.

The Baptist Young People's Union has made thorough preparation for Christian service. There is more than the saving of the soul. We must save the life also, thus making a soul plus a life. We are building for time and eternity, therefore our young people must have the greatest equipment for the service.

"The Baptist Young People's Union is the West Point of our army and the Annapolis of our navy. We do not want trained soldiers without guns, or a navy without a Dreadnaught. We are moving along in the direction of the world's salvation and the power of our movement is demonstrated in the new organization to advance the Kingdom. Every church is coming to go and go thou shalt. We may be a rebellious world, 'but to Ninevah thou shalt go.'

"This organization incidentally teaches Scriptural knowledge. This we all are much in need of. We should have more Bible and less formalism, more teaching and less speaking must come into the active operations of the Baptist Young People's Union.

"Out of the Scripture the Baptists have gained four of their chief tenets of faith. They are religious liberty, the separation of Church and State, the regeneration of membership and atonement. These have been assailed by many of the higher critics. Our faith is not only no longer assailed by the enemy, but the assailant is a beligerant. Higher criticism is not an attack upon shaded creeds but an upsetter of all creed. If the Baptist beliefs and creeds were to be destroyed we would be helpless and hopeless. A church without a creed is like a ship on an unknown sea without a rudder and a compass.

* * *

Need Religious Culture.

"Our young people need all the religious culture possible. The church is in a desperate condition that must contend with the chilly atmosphere of atheism. The church will not prosper that does

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY

DR. GILBERT DOBBS, Of Brownsville, Tenn.

not erect a popular altar upon which it may bow and place before its members the traditions of the church to guide and spur their flagging interest. Otherwise life is but a fever that kindles in the cradle and dies in the grave.

* * *

Laymen's Movement.

"We should all rejoice in the triumph of the Laymen's Movement. We should rejoice that these different State organizations are so successful. It is the purpose of the church to bring people to Christ and send the gospel to the uttermost ends of the earth and this is the movement that the laymen are pushing so vigorously. Their's is a noble work."

The speaker paid a fine tribute to Dr. Frost, the veteran superintendent of the Sunday school in the South. Mr. Tucker had a fund of funny stories at the tip of his tongue and their apt introduction brought out his points in a more forceful manner.

Dr. T. B. Ray, educational secretary of the Foreign Christian Board, of Richmond, Va., the next speaker, talked on "Mission Studies in Young People's Organizations." He said that to learn about the mission causes is more important than to get money for them.

"No pastor can adequately instruct his young people on the mission cause. Many people will not get the teachings of the pastor. You need some folk who read and study for themselves and get information desired.

* * *

In Need of Leaders.

"The Southern Baptists to-day need leaders more than anything and those leaders need information. The objection that they put forth is that they do not have enough time. They have plenty of time if they only use it. Every preacher who takes an afternoon nap on Blue Monday, has time to lead a study class. No preacher has any use for Blue Monday.

"If we intend to make the Baptist Young People's Union a success, and we believe what put us here into the world, few who study the mission fields and become interested will find the pastors ready to help and support them."

* * *

Afternoon Session.

W. C. James, of Richmond, Va., opened the afternoon session, leading the devotional exercises. He talked briefly on "The Resurrection of Christ." He then called upon George E. Stephens, of Cincinnati, to invoke prayer. While Dr. Frost, the veteran superintendent of the Sunday-schools of the Baptist Church of the South, was suggesting that the minutes of the meetings be printed in the Convention Annual, a note came to the speaker's hands which read as follows:

"It is one question to see and another to hear. Won't you protest against the umbrella-shaped hats. We can't see six feet in front of us."

After Dr. Frost had finished reading it the women folks removed their headgear.

The Rev. I. J. Van Ness, editorial secretary of the Sunday-school paper of the Southern Baptists, was scheduled to be the next speaker, but he kindly gave way a part of the time allotted to him to George T. Webb, the general secretary of the International B. Y. P. U., who makes his headquarters in Philadelphia.

"I am always glad to attend a meeting of the Southern B. Y. P. U.," said the speaker. "There is a ring in your message and a heartiness in your greeting that touches my heart.

"This movement it worth while, inasmuch as it binds the young people to the church. That is the young people's mission. It is not so much that the young people are helping the church as it is the recognition that the church is giving them.

* * *

Don't Need a New Gospel.

"There are some people who say that we need a new Gospel. I am emphatically against any such proposition. The only Gospel is the one given in the First century. Any departure or lessening of it is a sign of weakness. What we need is to take the Gospel of the First century and spread it so that it will reach the needs of the present time. We need no new Gospel. The power of the first one is sufficient, and with it we are coming to our work.

"A few years ago there went up the cry that we needed a trained ministry. At that time the farmer that was working at his plow six days a week supplied the pulpit on the Sabbath and he brought it up to such a high standard by his earnest, eloquent sermons that it became necessary for a trained clergy. We built seminaries, colleges, and soon became possessed of a trained ministry.

"The need of the church to-day is a trained force to work with the ministry. The man that wins victories is the man behind the guns. No matter how well trained a general may be he will not achieve much success unless he has an army of trained soldiers. We need a trained force that will move forward as a solid body against the forces of evil. Once we get this force to a high standard of excellence then rightcousness and truth will come to us rapidly.

"The finest training is that of the B. Y. P. U. It brings to my mind an incident. I went into a florist's store in Chicago to purchase some flowers. The girl clerk showed me some American Beauties. I said they were a work of God and she replied 'that God didn't make them.' Her expression kept ringing in my ears, and finally it came to me. God didn't make the American Beauty. God made the wild rose of the field. The American Beauty is God's gift plus human culture by man. If we take the simple gifts that God gives us and submit them to the process of culture we may come up to His ideal. We will never become what God wants us to be unless we submit to this culture, and in the B. Y. P. U. you can get it."

* * *

Dr. Van Ness Speaks.

The next speaker was the Rev. Mr. Van Ness. At the conclusion of his address on "B. Y. P. U. Literature" an open conference was held in which several of the delegates took part. Dr. Van Ness said:

"The B. Y. P. U. is just coming to its own. What was known as the Young People's Movement did bid fair for a while to sweep us into a new era. It is intensely amusing to read over the convention proceedings of the last dozen years and see the predictions of learned brethren. Fulfillment did not wait upon their words. The movement receded, with its enthusiasm lessened and its predictions unrealized. To-day there is no 'movement,' but something better, a clear recognition of the need and the true mission of the B. Y. P. U. No doubt the movement is responsible for the clearer insight of to-day. The test of every Baptist agency is service, and the B. Y. P. U. has met the test.

"Some of the misunderstandings have gone and this has helped us greatly. We now know that general organizations and the movement are not the life-giving forces. They help, but it is to the local church that the B. Y. P. U. owes its first and last obligation, and must get its constant power. The union will live when it serves the church, and wins the approval of the church. Conventions stimulate, inspire and instruct, but they do not keep the union alive. The pastor is of more value than many movements.

* * *

No Danger In B. Y. P. U.

"We now know there is no danger in the B. Y. P. U. Sometimes I sit in a little meeting of young people, and consider how hard it is to keep the meeting alive, and wonder how many of us could ever get scared at it. The danger is that it will not go rather than that it will go too far.

"We now know that it is not a substitute for anything else. It is not a device to supplant any other organization. On the contrary, it helps them all and draws from them all. It may be that some young people prefer to go to their own meeting rather than to the church prayer meeting, and others leave before the night preaching service, but it is doubtful whether these young people would have done either of these last two things without a B. Y. P. U. As a rule, the B. Y. P. U. is an extra meeting thrown in. So all the conventions serving the B. Y. P. U. have shown very clearly that they depend upon and serve the general denominational work.

"We know that it is not a mere social contrivance in the church. The B. Y. P. U. as a purely social organization does not live long. In its early days this danger was great, but this has been changed. Such a condition is always incidental. The young man to the B. Y. P. U. can live which does not minister to the religious life of the young.

"We know that it is not, and cannot be, a theological seminary. Sunday-school workers have found this out and now deal with scholars according to their capabilities and possibilities. The B. Y. P. U. is designed for young people, because they are young and have their own needs. It is a meeting of simple-hearted, plodding youths, not of college graduates or embryo ministers.

* * *

Not an Insurrection.

"We know it is not an insurrection of the young against the old, but rather a plea of the young to the old for help and guidance. It is an agency for youth because youth needs some things that are peculiar.

"I think we can claim to have found out what the B. Y. P. U. is, or rather, what it should be. It is a training school for service. Just as distinct as is the mission of the Sunday-school, so is the mission of the B. Y. P. U. The purpose is to prepare for active church membership. It is such a training school for young men and young women, for those who are coming to manhood and womanhood. It is the recognition of the fact that at a certain period in life the child merges into the man, and at this time he can be trained, and held, for church usefulness. Before this period he is too immature and unconcerned, after this period he is apt to become busy, or too much preoccupied in other things, in this period he is ambitious to serve and can be taught to do so.

"So the usefulness of a B. Y. P. U. is always with a limited and varying constituency. It is not an end in itself; its constituency will outgrow, its work must be repeated with new sets of young people. Sometimes there are few, if any, young people; sometimes a particularly interesting group will come on the scene at once. More than any agency in our church work the B. Y. P. U. is limited and fluctuating, and, therefore, difficult, but it is not unimportant—its work is for all the others.

* * *

Defines Its Work.

"This definition of the place of the B. Y. P. U. helps us to define its work. To fill its place it must openly identify these young people with the work of Christ and of the church. The Sunday-school does not do this. One can go to Sunday-school and not be committed to anything. Attending church services is neutral. But any active participation in the B. Y. P. U. puts us out in the open. This not only protests against the critical period of youth, but it is also the first step in Christian activity.

"Training in speech about Christian things. Sometimes we make light of a young people's society as a mere 'talking meeting.' Just as if it was not a noble thing to be able to speak effectively for Christ. Practice in managing affairs after the Baptist fashion. To learn how to do things about a church is one of the essentials. The machinery and procedure of a B. Y. P. U. is similar to that of a church. Discipline in the B. Y. P. U. is really discipline for the church. So far as education is concerned we must remember that the characteristic of this period of activity is that these young people are now making their own the things they have been taught by others. They are finding themselves, not only in ways of working, but in their ideas.

"The literature for the B. Y. P. U. must be direct and go to the right spot. I don't believe in literature that will give stories to read. We have got to have literature that will hit the right spot. It ought to be simple, very simple, and then you should make it still more simple.

"The literature must be denominational through and through. If we are to do our duty by the literature for the B. Y. P. U. we must have it on Baptist doctrines, treated in a clear way with the Baptist spirit. The B. Y. P. U. literature ought to be positive, clear and distinct. Old people will find a subtle argument, but the young ones will find loopholes. They need something positive and clear."

* * *

Field Secretary's Address.

Arthur Flake, of Winona, Miss., who was recently chosen a field secretary of the Baptist Sunday-school Board, spoke on "Looking on the Field." His talk was based on the command of Jesus in John iv., 35. He said in part:

"We are to study missions not only the Bible as the basis, but we are to study the history and needs of the nations of the world. To expect intelligent people to make large contributions to missions without knowing the fields and the conditions of the people is in a manner unreasonable and unbusinesslike.

"We look on the field through the lives of the missionaries of the long ago and of modern times. It gives us strength and comfort to be reminded of the power of God to uplift the dark corners of the earth. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.

"The study of missions attracts and satisfies young people as no other study does, and the study of missions satisfies young people as it does no other people. History attracts, but does not satisfy; romance attracts, but does not satisfy, as it is weak, unreal and unreasonable. The biographies of great men attract but do not satisfy as a spirit of selfishness characterizes the lives of them all. The real heroes and heroines are found among the missionaries.

* * *

Literature Sufficient.

"The plans are abundant. The literature recommended by our Home and Foreign Mission boards for mission study classes, the Woman's Missionary Union, for the women, and by the Sunday-school Board for the quarterly Sundny-school lession and the monthly missionary meetings is sufficient for all our needs. The question is, will we utilize the information hereby afforded. The B. Y. P. U. is the best place for the study of mission work. The study of mission work is essential to the life of B. Y. P. U. I plead for the completion of the B. Y. P. U. with four parts—the weekly devotional services, the Bible reading, the missionary classes and the sacred literature classes.

"These four class courses act as four wheels to a vehicle. You utilize all four and it will run all right. When a B. Y. P. U. is a failure it is not the fault of the plans of the organization, but on account of the lack of information and the determination to make it go."

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN INTEREST OF SMITH

Held By Republicans Last Night—Crowds Cheer When Grinstead's Eligibility Is Attacked.

Two enthusiastic meetings were held last night in the interest of George Weissinger Smith for the Republican nomination for Mayor. The meeting at Schaeffer's Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Portland avenue, was attended by a large crowd of representative Republicans of the Twelfth ward.

George W. Shields presided, and addresses were made by Senator N. C. Cureton, Alderman E. J. Ashcraft, J. L. Richardson and J. D. Bradburn, clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Senator Cureton made the opening speech, and he was received with great cheering. He said that there was grave doubt as to the eligibility of Mayor Grinstead for the second term and that the safest plan was to elect a man who is eligible and at the same time a man who, if he were in the chair, would administer the affairs of the city and not give way to his private secretary. The speeches of Alderman Ashcraft and Councilman Richardson were along the same line.

The meeting of the Sixth Ward Colored Club at 106 East Green street was attended by at least 300 colored voters, and they were enthusiastic for Smith. Speeches were made by Senator N. C. Cureton and Alderman E. J. Ashcraft. The negroes said that they wanted to see a man in the Mayor's office who has enough backbone to be the Mayor. They cheered the speakers when the eligibility of the present Mayor was attacked.

INDIAN OIL COMPANY SEEKS PARDON FOR FINE.

Gov. Willson Sets Day To Hear Both Sides Before Taking Action.

Frankfort, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Before taking any action on the application for a pardon of the Indian Refining Company, which was fined $10,000 for the pollution of Elkhorn Creek in this county, Gov. Willson will hear anybody who has anything to say on the subject, either for or against the pardon. He has set next Monday as the date for the hearing. L. L. Bristow and L. F. Sinclair, of Georgetown, representing the Georgetown Commercial Club, were here to-day to see Gov. Willson and urge that a pardon of the State's part of the fine be granted. Gov. Willson told them he wanted to give everybody a chance to be heard, so postponed the hearing to Monday. The Governor also said that the refinery must publish notice that application for a pardon will be made.

T. BRONSON RAY, OF RICHMOND, VA., EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSION BOARD, ON THE LEFT, AND WILLIAM H. SMITH, OF RICHMOND, VA., EDITORIAL SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN MISSION BOARD ON THE RIGHT.

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* * *

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Short Silk Gloves
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NEW YORK

"The Kayser"
Patent Finger-Tipped Silk Gloves

ROOSEVELT ROASTS RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHER

SCORES TOLSTOI FOR ADVOCATING BRYAN'S ELECTION.

CALLS HIM GREAT NOVELIST, BUT POOR MORALIST.

INCIDENTALLY RAPS BRYAN.

New York, May 13.—The following is an extract from an article by ex-President Roosevelt in the current issue of the Outlook, on Count Tolstoi:

"One of the comic features of the political campaign last fall was the letter which Count Tolstoi wrote on behalf of Mr. Bryan. In his letter Count Tolstoi advocated the election of Mr. Bryan on the ground that he was the representative of the party of peace, of anti-militarism. From the point of view of American politics, the incident possessed no importance beyond furnishing material for the humorous columns of the newspapers. But it had a certain real interest as indicating Count Tolstoi's worth as a moral guide.

"He advocated Mr. Bryan on the theory that Mr. Bryan represented peace and anti-militarism. Now there was but one point in the platform of either political party in 1908 which contained any element of menace to the peace of the world. This was the plank in the Bryanite platform which demanded the immediate exclusion by law of all Asiatic laborers, and therefore of the Japanese. Coupled with this was the utterly meaningless plank about the navy, which was, however, intended to convey the impression that we ought to have a navy only for the defense of our coasts—that is, a merely defensive navy, or, in other words, a quite worthless navy.

"Now, I have shown in a preceding article that at this present time there is neither justification nor excuse for such a law—and this wholly without regard to what the future may show. This plank in Mr. Bryan's platform represented merely an idle threat, a wanton insult, and it was coupled with what was intended to be a declaration that the policy of upbuilding the navy, which has been so successfully carried on during the past dozen years, would be abandoned.

"Any man of common sense, therefore, ought to perceive the self-evident fact that the only menace to peace which was contained in any possible action by the American Republic was that contained in the election of Mr. Bryan and the attempt to put into effect his platform.

"That Count Tolstoi did not see this affords a curious illustration of his complete inability to face facts; of his readiness to turn aside from the truth in the pursuit of any phantom, however foolish, and of the utter fatuity of those who treat him as a philosopher, whose philosophy should be or could be translated into action.

"Count Tolstoi is a man of genius, a great novelist. 'War and Peace,' 'Anna Karenina,' 'The Cossacks,' 'Sebastopol,' are great books. As a novelist he has added materially to the sum of production of his generation.

"As a professional philosopher and moralist I doubt if his influence has really been very extensive among men of action. Of course, it has a certain weight among men who live only in the closet, in the library; and among the high-minded men of this type, who, because of their sheltered lives, naturally reject what is immoral and do not have to deal with what is fantastic, in Tolstoi's teachings, it is probable that the really lofty side of these teachings gives them a certain sense of spiritual exaltation.

"But I have no question that whatever little influence Tolstoi has exerted among men of action has told, on the whole, for evil. I do not think his influence over men of action has been great, for I think he has swayed or dominated only the feeble folk and the fantastic folk."

Will Adjourn May 17.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 13.—The Missouri House of Representatives adopted to-day a joint resolution fixing the time for sine die adjournment at noon of May 17. The Senate is expected to concur. Because of the rush of business that will follow, it is doubtful if the conferees of the prohibition measure will be able to force through an agreement, provided one is reached.

Five Years For Lopukine.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—M. Lopukine, a former director of police, who was arrested in St. Petersburg last January on the technical charge that he was a member of the revolutionary organization, was to-day condemned to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Every dollar put into a DOW fence will add two dollars to the selling price of your property. An easy way to make money, isn't it?

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PROVES A SUCCESS.

SOUTHERN CLUB, OF CHICAGO, TO OPEN NEW HOME.

Conducted Along Conservative Lines, and Membership Is Large and Influential.

Chicago, May 13.—[Special.]—A number of Southern men residing in Chicago and vicinity entertaining the opinion that there is room in the club life of Chicago for a "club home" for Southerners and men of Southern affiliations, a place where Southerners, whether residing here or temporarily in the city, may meet socially and enjoy club life in an atmosphere of informality and fellowship, effected, on October 12, 1908, the permanent organization of the Southern Club of Chicago.

To carry out the aims and purposes it seemed desirable that certain sectional restrictions be placed on eligibility to membership, but the doors have been opened so far as is deemed best and consistent with the club's purposes, and men of Southern birth or who have even one parent or grandparent of Southern birth, or who have lived five years in the South, or who are, in the opinion of the membership committee, of Southern affiliations, are eligible to membership. Commissioned officers on the active list of the army, navy, revenue cutter service and the public health and marine hospital service are eligible for nonresident membership if otherwise eligible.

It is the intention that the club shall not be in any sense political, and politics has no place whatever in the scheme or purposes of the club. Men of every political faith, whether of Union or Confederate sympathies, are cordially welcomed.

Clubs founded on these principles have succeeded in other cities, notably in Philadelphia, where the Southern Club, conducted along the same lines, is having an honorable and successful career.

The membership fee at present is $20, annual dues $25, payable quarterly in advance. Nonresident membership fee is $10, dues $10, payable quarterly in advance.

The Southern Club of Chicago was chartered according to the laws of Illinois November 18, 1908. It already has a membership of 225, among whom are many of the most prominent Southerners in Chicago.

Clubrooms are being fitted up in the former University Club building (now Press Club building), at 116-118 Dearborn street, in the heart of the business, hotel and theater district, and will be opened about June 1.

It is expected that this latest addition to the club life of Chicago will become a favorite meeting place not only for Southerners resident in Chicago, but also for the large and increasing number of Southern men who visit Chicago for pleasure and business, and all such who are interested in the aims and objects of the Southern Club are cordially invited to communicate with the secretary, William P. Dawson, 1116 Fisher building, Chicago.

The Southern Club recently entertained Judge J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, at a reception at the Auditorium Annex, that was the most successful function ever given by Southerners in Chicago.

To Succeed L. R. Bax.

Frankfort, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Gov. Willson to-day appointed Thomas P. Rogers, of Frankfort, as a member of the State board of embalmers for a term of four years to succeed L. R. Bax, of Louisville. The appointment is effective June 1.

DURING MAY WE OFFER
The Very Best of
CAMDEN HIGH-GRADE PITTSBURG COAL
Per Ton $3.75 Per Ton
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JESUS CHRIST, THE SAME YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY AND FOREVER---HEBREWS 13:8.

Scholarly Sermon Preached At the Opening of the Southern Baptist Convention At the Louisville Armory By the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dargan.

The annual sermon to the Southern Baptist convention at its inaugural session at the Armory last night was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dargan, of Macon, Ga. "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and to-day and forever," Heb. xiii., 8, was his text. It was a scholarly sermon preached by a student and an orator, and is printed in full as follows:

"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever."—Heb., xiii., 8.

This is a great utterance. What Jesus Christ was, that He is, and what He is, that He will ever be. The saying places Him at the ever shifting center of history. As past and future from opposite directions converge on the present, so do they converge on Christ. God has summed up all things in Him. (Eph. i., 10.) He is first in regard to all things (Col. i., 18) and in Him all things hold together. (Col. i., 17). The most impressive and wondrous personality of history, He centralizes "yesterday" in Himself; the impulsive and attractive hope of humanity, He sways the future from both its poles and incloses "forever" in the circle of His influence; a living and constant force for human good, He is found at the heart of the best progress of men "to-day." As His immediate personal contact with His own age, though necessarily limited in range, was intense with life and power, so amid the complexity and extent of our life to-day there are certain focal points of influence where Christ is intensely active. This is a wondrous thing; but it is true. Leaving out many elements of our complex modern life we can find at three essential points sufficient illustration of our theme: Science, morals and religion. And so, fathers and brethren, as I have thought and prayed over what message I should attempt to bring you on this impressive occasion, it has seemed to me appropriate to emphasize the "to-day" of this great text, so that we might consider together the place of power held by our Lord Jesus Christ in the life of our own time, as manifested in its scientific, ethical and spiritual phases.

* * *

The Scientific Phase.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the large and influential place which "science" fills in the thought and life of modern times. Since the latter part of the Eighteenth century the progressive mental forces among men have been under the dominating and driving impulse of the scientific idea. Every department of life and thought has been powerfully affected. Great and astonishing achievements in the discovery and application of physical forces have been won, and the scientific spirit and method illustrated in these fields have been extended to well-nigh all departments of thought. The scientific world has become intoxicated with its knowledge and power, and has too often been arrogant in its intellectual pride. Religious leaders have been sometimes frightened and angered and sometimes led astray by the claims of iconoclastic "science;" and some men of science have been too hasty to conclude that their partial knowledge was really all there is to know, and have attacked religion too harshly. Thus, unhappily, needless conflict has arisen between religion and science, or, rather, between some scientists and some religionists. But now at last things are beginning to look better. Science is more respectful to religion, and religion is more friendly to science. And so it has become possible on both sides to consider, with thoroughness and candor, these great questions as our Lord Jesus Christ occupies in regard to the science of our times.

And first of all we may say that Christ is a proper object of scientific investigation. From the standpoint of scientific research and exposition are phenomena, facts and forces. With all reverence be it said Jesus Christ is each and all of these. In His historic appearance and abiding influence He is a phenomenon to be studied; His words and deeds actual life and works and the effects still produced by Him He is a fact beyond dispute; and in the great changes and results consequent upon His appearance and life He is a force to be reckoned with.

* * *

Demands of Christ.

As a phenomenon, then, Christ demands observation and explanation. The first is easily conceded. He forces Himself upon the notice of mankind. He cannot be ignored. Among the unusual, unique, impressive personalities of history He stands pre-eminent. His own query is, "Who do men say that I am?" The confident answer did not demand exactly the methods now in vogue. But, however arrived at, truth is of itself scientific material. Therefore, even though we have to distinguish the processes of Jesus from those of the modern scientific mind, the great truths he taught must ever remain among the materials of scientific thinking on the subjects which He considered. Further, there is a finality and sureness about His teaching which have the true scientific ring. This is as far as possible removed from mere dogmatism and conceit, but it carried in its first impression as it does to-day the confidence of authority. When assured conviction comes over the scientific mind there has been joyous confidence; and on those great discoveries upon which the stamp of finality has been fixed the general intelligence rests with tranquil assurance. The scientific attitude of Jesus is one of His enduring marks of greatness. Another thing which illustrates His scientific position is His impression of His teachings upon others. It has been told of Sir Humphrey Davy that on being asked what he regarded as his greatest discovery he promptly answered: "Michael Faraday." The band of disciples and the school of thought are a testimony to the greatness of any thinker. The great names of past and recent times which throng to the memory when this statement is understood, illustrate its truth beyond the need of argument. Judged by this test Jesus stands in the front rank of scientific thinkers. The acceptance and propagation of His teachings through nineteen centuries, the great souls in whom that acceptance and propagation have been as life itself—these point back to the Master as one whose contribution to enduring thought on the great themes which attracted Him remains pre-eminent in power and worth. The best thinkers and thinking on those themes to-day owe alike their original impulse and their enduring authority to the mind of Christ.

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The Ethical Phase.

One of the most heartening indications of true progress in our modern life and thought is what is called "the ethical

J. T. HENDERSON,
Of Bristol, Va., general secretary of the Laymen's Movement.

as a force. Whatever theory of His person we may hold; whatever fact or facts concerning Him we may accept or reject, this remains and must ever remain undeniably true that Jesus Christ was and is a force of the first magnitude in the moral and spiritual progress of mankind. As we are more fully to develop these thoughts in what follows it is enough here to mention them in illustration of the position that in its study of great forces science cannot and must not ignore "Christ, the power of God and the Wisdom of God." I. Cor. i., 24.

* * *

Contributor To Scientific Thought.

There is also another point of view for regarding Christ scientifically; namely, that He is a contributor to scientific though. What He added to the knowledge of mankind in the most important sphere of human interest surely claims comparison as to value and effect with what any scientist has done in any field of research. When we think of how the great men of science have made their contributions to knowledge and thought, we shall find that the most obvious statements are in a measure true of Jesus. Every scientist is a traditionalist. The larger part of His science is derived from those who worked and taught before Him. Absolute originality in the field of science would be an amazing mass of falsehood and folly. No science worth the name but rests on previous accumulation. Jesus recognizes the best religious tradition. He says: "I come not to destroy but to fulfill." This was the true scientific method. It is to-day (Let no sane man be terrified or more than amusingly angered by the epithet "traditionalist," it is oftener a token of his critic's rawness than of his own.) What was true in religious thought Jesus accepted and built on. But this was not all. Every scientist of note has made correction of previous mistakes and added new knowledge or new views. This was also what Jesus did. The truths which he gave to the world concerning God and the soul had a newness and a power which smote contemporaries with amazement, and which the lapse of centuries has not been able to weaken or shake. To-day as yesterday He is the world's greatest master on these high themes. How these great truths came to Him we may not know or be able to explain. His was not the way of laborious investigation such as we now call by eminence the scientific method. Whatever we may venture to think concerning His mental processes, at least His times and the thought material with which He was chiefly concerned did not demand exactly the methods now in vogue. But, however arrived at, truth is of itself scientific material. Therefore, even though we have to distinguish the processes of Jesus from those of the modern scientific mind, the great truths he taught must ever remain among the materials of scientific thinking on the subjects which He considered. Further, there is a finality and sureness about His teaching which have the true scientific ring. This is as far as possible removed from mere dogmatism and conceit, but it carried in its first impression as it does to-day the confidence of authority. When assured conviction comes over the scientific mind there has been joyous confidence; and on those great discoveries upon which the stamp of finality has been fixed the general intelligence rests with tranquil assurance. The scientific attitude of Jesus is one of His enduring marks of greatness. Another thing which illustrates His scientific position is His impression of His teachings upon others. It has been told of Sir Humphrey Davy that on being asked what he regarded as his greatest discovery he promptly answered: "Michael Faraday." The band of disciples and the school of thought are a testimony to the greatness of any thinker. The great names of past and recent times which throng to the memory when this statement is understood, illustrate its truth beyond the need of argument. Judged by this test Jesus stands in the front rank of scientific thinkers. The acceptance and propagation of His teachings through nineteen centuries, the great souls in whom that acceptance and propagation have been as life itself—these point back to the Master as one whose contribution to enduring thought on the great themes which attracted Him remains pre-eminent in power and worth. The best thinkers and thinking on those themes to-day owe alike their original impulse and their enduring authority to the mind of Christ.

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The Ethical Phase.

One of the most heartening indications of true progress in our modern life and thought is what is called "the ethical note." Of course, it is not new. It is the glory of humanity that moral action is one of its most cherished and firmly entrenched principles. Again, this does not mean that there are no drawbacks and sad disappointments in the way of moral advancement. Alas! no. But without one-sided or exaggerated optimism we still can heartily rejoice in the continued and perhaps increasing insistence laid by modern leaders of thought and action upon the ethical principle.

Even some current tendencies in Christian thought which we must deplore as perversions and watch as perils reveal this emphasis. The swing of thought from creed to conduct is one, and the subtle or open advocacy of the doctrine of salvation by character is another. Now there is no need to despise or even depreciate creed in the supposed interests of conduct. It is surely no difficult mental feat to establish a clear and consistent relation between what we ought to believe and what we ought to do. It is only half-thinkers, intellectual poseurs—of whom there are a multitude—who sniff at doctrine in their condescending laudation of conduct. The other error noted is far more serious, both in its meaning and consequences, since it cuts at the foundations of the Christian faith. Salvation by one's own goodness is certainly not a New Testament doctrine, but some who profess and call themselves Christians hold and teach it. Yet while we protest as strongly as possible against this fundamental and hurtful heresy, we cannot fail to recognize it as another decisive indication of the powerful hold which the ethical element in Christianity has taken upon the most recent thought.

Is Jesus Christ a potent force in the ethical life of the Twentieth century? To ask the question is to answer it.* Only ignorance or willful blindness could fail to return an affirmative answer. Indeed, perhaps the majority of thoughtful observers (not necessarily professed Christians) would even go farther and say that by all odds the most important and fruitful force in morals to-day is Christ. For us, brethren, this view is a glorious and fixed conviction. This great assemblage of men and women is on this point both an unanswerable argument and an uplifting inspiration to itself. I am but your mouthpiece, speaking for yourselves to yourselves, when I remind you that your very thoughts of moral goodness are those which have been instilled into your minds as the teachings of Jesus; that your highest ideal of possible human virture is the adorable example of your Lord, and that the best help and hope for righteousness of which you are conscious is the influence of Christ. And you are not alone. Great as you are, you represent here a greater multitude whom you left behind to come to this annual gathering. And we Southern Baptists, in our millions, are but a division of the vast army of believers in Jesus Christ in all the world who accept His teachings as their guide, His example as their inspiration, His influence as their help in the moral struggle. These are the key words which describe and exhibit the force which Jesus is in the ethical life of to-day: His teachings, His example, His influence.

* * *

Best World Has Known.

It is a well-beloved commonplace of ethical and religious assertion that the moral teachings of Jesus are the best the world has known. This is not to say that there are none good but His; for that His precepts include every possible detail of conduct; but it is meant that in the principles of right action enunciated by Jesus Christ the highest and broadest level of moral teaching has been attained. In character He is greater and final. Instead of being judged by other standards it is the standard for judging others. In purity it is safe beyond the most prejudiced criticism. The sensuous and the selfish find no place in His teachings. An appeal is ever made to that which is highest and holiest in man and in God. But we must go deeper than the exquisite surface of quality which appears in the ethical teachings of Jesus, and get down to their inner character. There are two ultimates in the teachings: The ultimate of principle and the ultimate of expression. Jesus touches the ultimate principle of righteousness in life when he refers it to the heart as the source from which to the outer deed and word. How He blighted with His infinite scorn the clean outside of the platter which inwardly was full of filth! The giving of alms that was a pretense! The tithings of mint and rue were a mockery because they neglected weightier matters! The long prayers that were a cloak for covetousness and exhortion! It is not the unwashen hands but the evil thoughts that defile; it is not merely the adultress look that is important, but the purposed unchaste look; it is not the cruel act or word alone that hurts, but the unkind thought and feeling of the heart. Jesus did not originate this principle; but is as self-evident in morals as any axiom in the mathematical realms, and it had long before found immortal expression in the saying: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." But the emphasis, the clearness, the illustration which the eternal principle of conduct finds in the teachings of Jesus fix it forever in human thought as an ethical ultimate. The other ultimate is that of expression. This appears in the great summary of the law which Jesus gave in answer to the inquiry: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart * * * * and thy neighbor as thyself." In putting together these two precepts of the law of God to Israel, in summing up thus the message of the prophets in our relations to each other; it defines the real motive and conquering force for morals as love. There is nothing more to be said.

* * *

Are Teachings Practical?

But granting that the moral teachings of Jesus exhibit the highest character and rest upon the ultimate principles of right, the question arises: Are these teachings applicable and practical amid our modern conditions? Here we are beset by the extreme of literalism on the one hand and by that of repudiation on the other. As usual, the truth lies between. Let it be borne in mind that the question is only possible as to a few details and not at all as to the comprehensive principle of the Master's teaching. Then in regard to such detailed precepts as may seem to be in our cases of doubtful applicability, several things must be said—though time does not admit of full discussion. Some of these particular precepts necessarily grew out of the circumstances and habits of the age in which Jesus taught, and therefore in the special form and expression of them may admit of some modification. But in all such cases the underlying principle of action or character involved is to be sought and applied. Another consideration is that in many cases our Lord evidently gave a partial or extreme statement of a neglected and important truth in order to give it much needed emphasis, leaving the modifying condition to be sought either in other statements of His own or in the obvious converse of what He was at the moment stressing. Thus, when He says that in order to be His disciple one must "hate his father and mother" it is evident He meant no contradiction to the fifth commandment, but only to show with startling emphasis where supreme allegiance was owing. But making the fullest possible allowances for all these things, it remains that one of the most remarkable features of the moral teachings of Jesus is their wondrous applicability to all ages, races and times. Never has this

W. J. NORTHEN,
Of Atlanta, former Governor of Georgia.

truth received fuller illustration than in our own day of world-wide propagation of the gospel.

* * *

Example Is For Teachings.

It is another glorious commonplace of Christian thought to say that the exalted moral teachings of Jesus were most powerfully illustrated and are, therefore, for all time re-enforced by His own example. The great impression made by His life upon His contemporaries and the utter failure of His enemies to discredit its character are matters of record. The effect of that peerless character upon the imagination and love of men throughout all ages since He lived is historic. The acceptance of the example of Jesus as a moral force in the modern world is easily seen by those who read and observe. Even among thoughtful unbelievers this is conceded. The oft-quoted passage from John Stuart Mill (Three Essays on Religion, page 253ff.) may well stand as one of the most telling and instructive of its kind. This great and representative skeptical thinker of the middle Nineteenth century says: "The actual influence of Christianity on the character which Christianity has produced, by holding up in a Divine Person a standard of excellence and a model for imitation, is available even for the adult unbeliever and can never more be lost to humanity. * * * And whatever else may be taken away from us by rational criticism, Christ is still left; a unique figure, not more unlike His predecessors than all His followers, even those who had the direct benefit of His personal teachings. * * When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer, and martyr to that mission, who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in pitching on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor, even now, would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life." Other skeptical writers have admired the moral character and teachings of Jesus could be quoted in similar strain; while among believers there have been many to extol the example of the Master as a powerful force in the development of character. Contemporary Christian literature and even some occasional and injudicious movements emphasize the great truth that the example of Jesus is still a live and potent force in the production and maintenance of the highest types of character known in modern life.

* * *

Influence of Jesus.

And so both His teachings and example sum up and perpetuate themselves in the abiding and powerful influence of Jesus. Certainly that influence is not supreme in contemporary life—would that it were!—but it is potent and recognized. It appears in the individual Christian life and character. Though there is a multitude of unbelievers and of unworthy nominal believers, it yet remains true that real Christians are the salt of the earth and the light of the world. It also appears in the immense quantity of good Christian literature that is still produced and read. This is said with full recognition of the greater immensity of bad and pseudo-Christian literature which finds publishers and readers. Nor must we slight the organized and conventional methods by which the moral influence of Jesus is continued and enforced in our modern life. I mean the churches and their varied institutions and agencies. Say all that we sadly have to say about the neglect of worship, the decline of the power of the church, the disregard of moral things must be said—though time does not admit of full discussion. Some of these particular precepts necessarily grew out of the circumstances and habits of the age in which Jesus taught, and therefore in the special form and expression of them may admit of some modification. But in all such cases the underlying principle of action or character involved is to be sought and applied. Another consideration is that in many cases our Lord evidently gave a partial or extreme statement of a neglected and important truth in order to give it much needed emphasis, leaving the modifying condition to be sought either in other statements of His own or in the obvious converse of what He was at the moment stressing. Thus, when He says that in order to be His disciple one must "hate his father and mother" it is evident He meant no contradiction to the fifth commandment, but only to show with startling emphasis where supreme allegiance was owing. But making the fullest possible allowances for all these things, it remains that one of the most remarkable features of the moral teachings of Jesus is their wondrous applicability to all ages, races and times. Never has this truth received fuller illustration than in our own day of world-wide propagation of the gospel.

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Duty As Christians.

We must not omit one other important matter in this connection, and that is, our duty as Christians to assert and maintain the rightful place of Jesus in the ethical life of to-day. That duty is enforced upon us by two considerations which require fuller notice than can be given here; the current confusion as to moral standards and the awful laxity in moral practice characteristic of our social life to-day. Taking Christ as the representative of God, and his summary and indorsement of the law of God as the ultimate authority in morals, the Christian has an advantage which it is his duty to press with all vigor and earnestness. An article by Mr. Harold Bolce in the May number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine gives an appalling account of what is taught on this vital matter in some of our leading colleges and by some of the most eminent teachers upon social and moral questions of our times. Making due allowance for whatever garbled and sensational statements may characterize the article, even if a part of what it says is true it is time for us Christians to take notice. Teachings repudiating the authority of God and Christ in morals, boldly rejecting the sanctity of the home and the ethics of marriage in the interests of pleasure, sneering at the foundations of Christian conduct, are, according to this writer, openly taught even in some institutions professedly Christian! This is no time for timidity or truckling to so-called "advanced thought," which is oftentimes a fine name for abominable principles. If we dethrone and repudiate the God who speaks in Christ as the supreme and ultimate authority in morals what is left us? Worse—chaos—confounded! The easygoing theory of evolution—whatever is is right; the loose and lustful theory of pleasure—whatever we like to do is right; the narrow and selfish theory of utilitarianism—whatever seems best for the individual is right; the variable theory of custom—whatever happens to be common anywhere is right; the gone-mad theory of individualism—whatever comes to me as right is right; the desperate theory where the extremes of despotism and anarchy meet—nothing is wrong and everything is wrong, and might is right. Take these, or Christ! Martineau has done valuable service to the cause of theistic ethics in his great work, "Types of Ethical Theory," in which he trenchantly and profoundly criticizes all the erroneous and partial theories and founds the ethical principle in the nature of God as intuitively reflected in the moral nature and consciousness of man. Here we only have to add—and the addition is both a rational theory—that in Jesus Christ His Son, God has spoken the authoritative word on moral good and moral duty. Be it ours to catch and exemplify the apostolic exhortation: "Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God." Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

The need of seeking and holding this high ground is terribly emphasized for us in the hideous immoralities which such teachings as have been indicated condone and encourage as they exist among us. We need no hopeless pessimists to open our eyes and see where the festering sores of our modern sins—and such alas! are only ancient sins continued—appear. They infest our whole social life, pollute our pleasures, cankering our politics, corrupting business, defiling our home, ruining our youth, debauching our men and women. "This is no time to listen to the voice of academic charmers charming never so wisely, when they insinuate into the minds of eager youths the insidious and all too welcome doctrine of living as they like. It is time to hold up the Christ as guide of the conduct and Lord of the will. It is a time for prophets in the pulpit and saints in the social life, for the voice that cries aloud and the salt that has not lost its savor.

* * *

The Spiritual Phase.

There is general recognition of a decided recoil from the materialism which marked much of the philosophic and scientific thought of the Nineteenth century. Not only in the theories of thinkers is this apparent, but also in the less profound and more common ways in which the mind of an age which expresses itself. That there are perils and errors even in such a healthy recoil as this may be granted without denial of its value upon the whole. The reaction may go too far. It may carry it to sound and injurious excrescences upon its back, it may even trample some pearls of precious truth under the feet of its grosser perversions, or it may take aerial flights on gossamer wings of mysticism and be lost to the sight of ordinary mortals. Yet such distortions are common in the history of thought, and should not unduly distress us. Every extreme has its reaction to the opposite pole, and no doubtless long continue to be foolish and say foolish things even on the side of real truth and progress. But on the whole this reference to the realm of the unseen and the spiritual from a too exclusive application to material facts and force is a wholesome and hopeful phase of modern life and thought. That in the universe and in us which cannot be seen nor handled, weighed nor counted, but yet is, and is mighty, has come to be thought of once more as entitled to respect. This state of things is opportune for the enforcement of religious truth; for the recalling of men's minds to the eternal verities which are in Christ Jesus. Let us, therefore, notice with gratitude and conviction the place of our Lord Jesus Christ in the spiritual life of to-day.

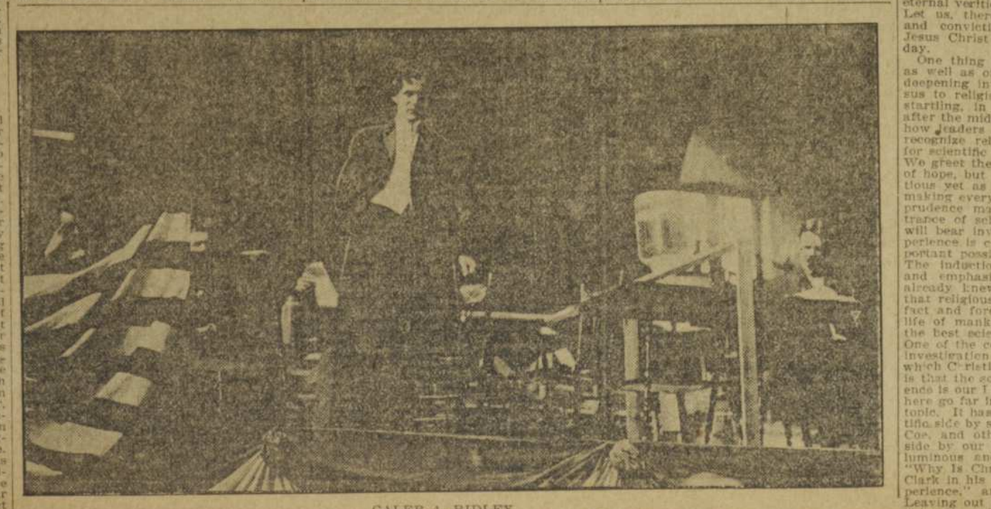
One thing of primary importance here, as well as of deep and apparently ever deepening interest, is the relation of Jesus to religious experience. It is almost startling, in view of conditions existing after the middle of the last century, to see how leaders of thought are beginning to recognize religious experience as a field for scientific induction and generalization. We greet the inductions with some degree of hope, but are naturally somewhat cautious yet as to the generalizations! But making every qualification which common prudence may suggest, we hail the entrance of science upon this task. Truth will bear investigation, and religious experience is certainly one of the most important possible departments of research. The inductions of science only confirm and emphasize what Christian thinkers already knew, and they leave no doubt that religious experience is a tremendous fact and force in the psychic and social life of mankind—a fact and force which the best science cannot afford to ignore. One of the conclusions to which scientific investigation is surely pointing, and on which Christian conviction assuredly rests, is that the source of true religious experience is our Lord Jesus Christ. We cannot here go far in the discussion of this great topic. It has been taken up on the scientific side by such men as James, Starbuck, Coe, and others; and on the evangelical side by our own Dr. E. Y. Mullins in a luminous and spirited discussion in his "Why Is Christianity True?" By H. W. Clark in his "Philosophy of Christian Experience," and by a number of others. Leaving out that wide field of general religious experience which the study of comparative religion and the future inductions of science may open up, and confining ourselves to distinctively Christian experience as described in the New Testament and in Christian literature, and as observed and exchanged in the fellowship of believers, we discover—as we should expect—both a remarkable variety of detail and an equally remarkable unity of origin. Conscious Christian experience unanimously refers to Christ as its source. Now this must not be regarded as a sort of necessary verbal truism only, for we must remember that in this deliverance of the believer's consciousness Christ stands for God—God made manifest as personal, historic, real. God comes into the Christian consciousness by the personal contact of the individual believer with Christ. In him the two sides of that contact unite—the divine origination, the human acceptance; in more familiar words, regeneration and faith. So far as the doctrine of the Trinity is concerned that also finds splendid illustration in this meeting place of the soul with God. Paul gives the fitting expression when (Eph. ii., 18), speaking of Jew and Gentile, he says: "For through Him we both have our access in one Spirit unto the Father." Thus God in Christ, or Christ as God, is to-day as yesterday and forever the one source of true religious experience.

The next step in unfolding the relation of Christ to the spiritual life of our time brings us heart to heart with the sweet old gospel story. Even now, as when He first came into the world, and as He evermore will be, is Jesus Christ the Saviour from sin. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus: for He shall save His people from their sins." The forerunner's voice acclaimed Him as the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. His own consciousness of the supreme purpose of His mission found utterance in the declaration that the Son of Man had come to seek and to save that which was lost, that He would give His life a ransom for many, that if a man believed not in Him he should die in his sins, that He came to bring the truth. No less light and no man could come to the Father but through Him. Apostolic preaching proclaimed that there is no salvation in any other, for there is none other name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved. Apostolic theology affirmed that there is one God and one Mediator between God and men—Himself man, Christ Jesus. Apostolic experience witnessed that it is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. Apostolic vision described amid the glories of the heavenly state a Lamb on the throne, by whose blood the saints have been redeemed and purified. And before Revelation ends history begins, and through nineteen centuries has borne constant testimony through thousands of hearts and lives that the way of salvation lies through Jesus Christ. The present age sets its seal upon this historic witness and adduces its millions to aver that to-day in every land and nation, be it many or to few, the Christ proclaimed and accepted still as the Saviour from sin.

Familiar indeed and dear to our minds and hearts are the implications of this doctrine. Jesus saves us from the domination and the penalty of sin. The cross purposes of our spiritual life, "the divided self," of which modern psychology talks, which Paul had so powerfully described in the seventh chapter of Romans, we know only too painfully well. The sad sense of falling short of our own possible best, the remorse and almost despair which sometimes assail us in view of our sins, the bitter consciousness of remembered fault, and the ceaseless fight against indwelling evil—all this we know. Ah, yes! And we know, too, how Jesus cares and helps! From that first glad hour when the sense of pardon overcame with resistless joy the deep grief of penitence, through all those up and downs of the spiritual struggle till this very hour, we, my brethren, need no philosopher or scientist to tell us whence we got our help. Our business is to tell him, if we know anything at all we know that our highest inspiration to constant conflict with evil, our best help in whatever success we have had in the fight, and further that our Saviour Jesus Christ hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel. His word to them is in their sure word to us.

We recall that on one occasion, after Jesus had spoken words hard to be understood, many that had believed Him to be the Messiah, but were not prepared to take Him at His full meaning, went back and walked no more with Him. Then, turning to the twelve, he asked: "Will ye also go away?" Then Peter, answering for them and for all, even for us, said: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast words of eternal life, and we have believed and know that Thou art the Holy One of God." This is our case. To whom shall we go for assurance of life eternal? Not to the hard materialist who cynically rejects it; not to the frivolous sensualist who ignores and scorns it; not to the gloomy fatalist who will meekly bow to the inevitable, whatever it may be; not to the philosophic poet who sings sweetly of it as a joy of imagination; not to the rationalistic scientist who says that he can neither prove nor disprove it, and that a reasonable man may believe in it if he so choose; no, not to these, but to Jesus Christ. His is still the voice of clear conviction: "I am the way and the truth, and the life;" His is still the voice of tender invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" His is still the voice of the good Shepherd speaking to reassure His timid but trusting sheep: "I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish."

Thus, O Jesus, do Thy people here assembled accept and hail Thee as the same yesterday and to-day, and forever. While tumultuous to-day crowds stress and strain into yesterday, swiftly gathering yesterdays lengthen into forever past, we come round again to face forever future; and still we see and salute Thy commanding presence amid them all. "Thou art the same, and Thy years shall not fail." O incomparable Christ, we see now all things in the light and holy thoughts after Thee! O matchless guide, we would follow Thy strong and confident leadership in pursuit of purity and righteousness! O Divine Saviour, pardon, power, peace, joy, and suffering, we would trust Thee alone for salvation and immortality! To Thee we bring our baffled yet eager minds for truth on things beyond our ken; to Thee we bring our hearts with their deep and overmoving. Here at Thy pierced and hallowed feet we reverently bow the day dawn and the shadows flee away.



CALEB A. RIDLEY,
Of Atlanta, Ga., standing on the platform during session of the Baptist Young People's Union at the armory.

G. W. LASLIER, D. D., LL. D.,
Of Cincinnati, seated in the armory during a session of the Baptist Young People's convention.

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Notable Exhibit of
SOROSIS
Costume Shoes.
The Highest Type of Artistic Footwear
Direct From the Sorosis Factory.

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The special display of "Sorosis" Fine Costume Shoes which begins here to-day is one of the five notable exhibits now being conducted in the principal cities of the world, as London, Paris, Berlin and New York.

These handsome Costume Shoes not only furnish excellent examples of the art of shoemaking, but they also give practical suggestions of what is correct to wear.

The exhibit will be conducted in the Shoe Department, second floor.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

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PERFECTION VENTILATING AWNING.

The ONLY AWNING MADE that shades the window and at the same time is WHOLLY OPEN to escape above and give perfect ventilation, keeping your room 10 degrees COOLER than ordinary awnings. WHEN RAISED IT CLEARS THE WINDOW ENTIRELY and does not obstruct the light or egress on the window.
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TOURING STATE IN INTEREST OF SANITARY REFORM.

Mrs. Mary Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Will Devote Six Days To Louisville.

Mrs. Mary Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., vice president of the American Civic Federation, and leading exponent of civic and sanitary reform, who is touring Kentucky in the interest of civic improvements, addressed an enthusiastic audience in Lexington Wednesday night, and will speak there again to-night. She holds a commission as State inspector under the pure-food act, and as sanitary inspector under the State Board of Health. In the near future she will come to Louisville and make an address.

She has visited many cities of this country and found many different conditions confronting them. She will inspect Louisville from the standpoint of one thoroughly familiar with perhaps most every problem of a sanitary nature that confronts a city. Her work is constructive. She looks for the good of a city as well as the bad. In her criticisms of the worse things of a city Mrs. Crane always suggests a remedy.

She will devote six days to Louisville, and from here she will go to Bowling Green, where she will be the guest of the secretary of the State Board of Health.

TEAM CRASHES INTO TWO TELEGRAPH POLES.

Horse Killed and Wagon Demolished, But Driver Escapes Serious Injury.

Two telegraph poles were snapped off short and a horse was killed when a team attached to an ice wagon belonging to the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company took fright at a street car near Eighteenth and Walnut streets yesterday morning.

The terrified animals got beyond control of John Smock, the driver, and dashing down Walnut street ran into the poles with such violence that when the heavy wagon struck the poles they were broken off. One of the poles fell on a horse, killing the animal instantly. The wires were grounded for more than a block, and the wagon was wrecked. The loss will amount to $400.

WOMAN'S UNION HOLDS SESSION

Delegates Present From Many Southern States.

Pledge Themselves To Raise $85,000 For Missions.

Standing Committees Make Reports To-day.

PRESIDENT READS ADDRESS.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional exercises, Mrs. W. J. Neel, Georgia.
Minutes.
Nomination of committee to nominate officers.
Recommendations of Foreign Mission Board; offering for mission schools.
Report of Committee on Sunbeam Bands.
Report of Committee on Royal Ambassadors.
Noonday call to prayer.
Recommendations of executive committee, W. M. U.

Report of Committees:

Apportionment.
Obituaries.
Nomination, boards of Training School.
Nomination, boards of Margaret Home.
Nomination, board of managers, W. M. U. corporation.
Miscellaneous business.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional exercises.
Minutes.
Report of Committee on Young Woman's Auxiliary.
Report of board of managers, W. M. U. corporation.

Reports of Committees:

Literature.
Editors.
Plan of work.
Letter of greeting to missionaries.
Press.
Resolutions.
Election of officers.
Unfinished business.
Adjournment.

Enthusiasm, devotion to the cause and to the work in which they are engaged, and pledges to continue in the great cause of furthering education and religion characterized the first day's session of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention. Sixteen States were represented by delegates in the meeting when Miss Fanny E. S. Heck, of Raleigh, N. C., president of the union, rapped for order yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and York street. Although the full quota of twenty delegates from each State was not on hand, yet it is expected to-day most of the States will have full delegations in the meeting. Many women, of course, who are not delegates, but who are deeply interested in the work of the union, are in attendance at the sessions. It is a rule of the union that no men be allowed to sit in the meetings, as it is a work strictly conducted by the women of the church. Miss Heck, president of the union, delivered her annual address at the morning session, which was listened to with much interest by the large audience of women. She told of the great work being done by the 150,000 members of the union and how wide the field still is for work of the body. Reports of other officers of the union were read. The recommendations of the Sunday-school board were adopted and some of the standing committees appointed.

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To Raise $85,000 For Missions.

The adoption of the recommendations of the home mission board, calling on the union to raise $85,000 for the work during the ensuing year, was a feature of the afternoon meeting. Many of the leading women of the union spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, and said that, although the amount asked for was quite large, yet they felt that the amount could be raised by the proper efforts. Reports also were made on the condition of the Women's Missionary Union Training School in Louisville and the Margaret Home in Meridian, Miss. Both institutions were reported to be in excellent condition.

The officers of the union are as follows: President, Miss Fanny E. S. Heck, of Raleigh, N. C.; corresponding secretary, Miss Edith Campbell Crane, of Baltimore; recording secretary, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, of Baltimore; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. P. C. Wallis, of Savannah, Ga.; treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Lowndes, of Baltimore. Vice presidents: Mrs. D. M. Malone, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. W. T. Amis, Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. J. H. Wilson Marriott, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. D. Chipley, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. E. G. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. E. S. Broadbus, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. J. H. Eager, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. F. M. Hollingsworth, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. J. G. Hollingsworth, Meridian, Miss.; Mrs. A. Burnham, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. N. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. T. C. Carleton, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. A. L. Crutchfield, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Mon D. Davis, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. J. P. Thomas, Richmond, Va.

The committee on nominations of officers will be named to-day and make its report before adjournment this afternoon. The general impression is that the old officers will be re-elected. There may be some changes in the State vice presidents. Most of to-day will be taken up in hearing the reports of the standing committees, which are as follows:

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Committee On Enrollment.

Chairman—Mrs. B. T. Proctor, of Kentucky.
Arkansas—Mrs. C. E. Taylor.
Florida—Mrs. Philip Ball.
Georgia—Mrs. J. W. Neel.
Louisiana—Mrs. R. E. Terry.
Mississippi—Miss Marion Barkston.
North Carolina—Mrs. W. C. Tyree.
Oklahoma—Mrs. Dixon.
South Carolina—Mrs. A. L. Crutchfield.
Tennessee—Mrs. R. S. Conger.
Texas—Mrs. J. W. Byors.
Virginia—Miss Alta Foster.

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Committee On Resolutions.

Chairman—Miss J. L. Spalding, of Florida.
Alabama—Mrs. James Crook.
Georgia—Miss E. L. Anos.
Kentucky—Mrs. Adrian Ratliff.
Mississippi—Mrs. S. E. Tull.
North Carolina—Mrs. C. L. Heyward.
Oklahoma—Mrs. A. Lake.
Tennessee—Miss Susie Anthony.
Texas—Miss B. N. Borean.
Virginia—Mrs. J. B. Hawthorn.

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Committee On Appointments.

Chairman—Mrs. W. C. Golden.
Alabama—Mrs. W. B. Crompton.
Arkansas—Mrs. C. E. Will.
Florida—Mrs. W. D. Chipley.
Georgia—Mrs. U. B. Frost.
Kentucky—Miss E. S. Broadus.
Louisiana—Mrs. F. M. Hollinsworth.
Maryland—Miss C. M. Woolford.
Mississippi—Mrs. W. R. Woods.
Missouri—Miss Mace.
North Carolina—Mrs. Hight C. Moore.
Oklahoma—Miss Sue Howell.
South Carolina—Mrs. J. B. Bootwright.
Tennessee—Mrs. O. C. Boston.
Texas—Mrs. U. S. Splawn.
Virginia—Mrs. A. M. Gwathney.

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Committee On Plan of Work.

Chairman—Mrs. I. W. Wingo, of South Carolina.
Alabama—Mrs. D. M. Malone.
Arkansas—W. E. Massee.
District of Columbia—Mrs. George E. Truett.
Florida—Miss Spalding.
Georgia—Mrs. A. J. Orme.
Kentucky—Mrs. Everett Gill.
Louisiana—Mrs. J. L. Love.
Maryland—Mrs. R. H. Edmonds.
Mississippi—Mrs. J. M. Borum.
Missouri—Mrs. J. L. Bornham.
South Carolina—Mrs. Beam.
Oklahoma—Mrs. Dicken.
Tennessee—Mrs. I. L. Ford.
Texas—Mrs. R. H. Stoker.
Virginia—Mrs. McDaniels.

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Committee On Young Women's Work.

Chairman—Mrs. T. W. Amis, of Arkansas.
Alabama—Miss Kathleen Malony.
Florida—Miss Dora Donaldson.
Georgia—Mrs. J. S. McLemore.
Kentucky—Mrs. J. P. Creal.
Louisiana—Miss Kate Terry.
Mississippi—Mrs. Martin Ball.
Missouri—Mrs. May F. Webb.
North Carolina—Mrs. J. M. Hamrick.
Oklahoma—Miss Mamie Campbell.
South Carolina—Miss Nancy McLaurin.
Tennessee—Mrs. W. C. Graves.
Texas—Miss Mary King.
Virginia—Mrs. W. S. Leake.

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Committee On Sunbeam Work.

Chairman, Miss Lillian Forbes, of Mississippi.
Alabama—Mrs. R. S. Gavin.
Arkansas—Miss Roxie Brock.
Florida—Mrs. W. W. Weekly.
Georgia—Miss Ellen Morgan.
Kentucky—Miss Edna B. Wilson.
Louisiana—Miss Georgia Barrett.
Maryland—Mrs. W. H. Baylor.
Mississippi—Mrs. W. F. Yarbrough.
Missouri—Miss Anna Reavis.
North Carolina—Miss Dora Cain.
Oklahoma—Miss Belle Erendell.
South Carolina—Mrs. C. D. Watson.
Tennessee—Miss Mary Worthington.
Texas—Mrs. J. H. Love.
Virginia—Mrs. Caroline Holliday.

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Committee On Royal Ambassadors.

Chairman—Mrs. A. J. Orme, of South Carolina.
Alabama—Mrs. S. P. Lindsey.
Arkansas—Mrs. M. G. Thomson.
Florida—Mrs. McMillan.
Georgia—Miss Grace Gilreathe.
Kentucky—Mrs. S. H. Bennett.
Louisiana—Mrs. R. E. Terry.
Mississippi—Mrs. W. J. Price.
Missouri—Mrs. C. M. Trunx.
North Carolina—Mrs. O. L. Powers.
Oklahoma—Mrs. W. R. Branch.
South Carolina—Mrs. M. E. McLaurin.
Tennessee—Mrs. R. S. Conger.
Texas—Mrs. J. W. Byars.
Virginia—Mrs. J. W. Kidd.

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Committee On Literature.

Chairman—Mrs. L. L. Jenkins, of North Carolina.
Alabama—Miss Margaret Reynolds.
Arkansas—Miss Katherine Bowman.
Florida—Mrs. Philip Ball.
Georgia—Mrs. H. H. Tift.
Kentucky—Mrs. J. N. Prestridge.
Louisiana—Mrs. H. B. McHerron.
Mississippi—Mrs. W. S. Smith.
Missouri—Mrs. J. C. Armstrong.
North Carolina—P. S. Vann.
Tennessee—Miss Margaret Frost.
Virginia—Mrs. U. S. Masters.

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Committee On Obituary.

Chairman—Mrs. J. B. Gambrell, of Texas.
Alabama—Miss Floy White.
Arkansas—Mrs. C. E. Taylor.
Florida—Mrs. John T. Coker.
Georgia—Mrs. E. T. Willingham.
Kentucky—Miss Emma Bailey.
Louisiana—Mrs. M. E. Cooper.
Maryland—Mrs. A. G. Schimpe.
Mississippi—Mrs. J. M. White.
Missouri—Mrs. F. C. McConnell.
North Carolina—Mrs. R. L. Crable.
Oklahoma—Mrs. Carter Helen Jones.
South Carolina—Mrs. R. H. Burriss.
Tennessee—Miss Evie Brown.
Virginia—Mrs. William Ellyson.

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Morning Session.

Mrs. S. E. Woody, of Louisville, led the devotional exercises which formally opened the Woman's Missionary Union at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The enrollment committee was announced, and met at once and reported that there were no contesting delegations and that every delegate had the proper credentials.

Miss Fanny Heck, president of the union, then read her annual address, which complimented the union for the work it had done since its beginning. She said that the ultimate test of any institution or body was its vitality displayed in the conducting of the work. She said no institution extant had demonstrated more forcibly its power than has the Woman's Missionary Union. She said that the field now demanded an active, expanding consistency, and that lead the union. She told the members of the union what in her opinion was necessary to make the union a thriving institution. She declared that energy and self-sacrifice were always in any organization. She said the success of any movement rested on the shoulders of the promoters. In concluding her address Miss Heck said:

"I confidently answer that it has every essential of vitality, but I also assert that it may have far more abundant life, and urge you to press out to the limit of its possibilities in numbers, wisdom and future service, through and in Christ. Then, as a part of His host, we will stand beautiful as the morning and as invincible as an army with banners."

* * *

What Union Has Done.

The accomplishment of the Woman's Missionary Union since its organization in 1888 is clearly shown in the report of Mrs. W. C. Lowndes, of Baltimore, Md. The report showed that the contributions for the past year for foreign missions reached the sum of $96,641. The amount contributed for home missions was $57,369. The total, including the gifts to the training school in charge of the union for the year, amounted to $197,143.63. The grand total of contributions for twenty-one years is $1,848,672. This report was received with enthusiasm by the members and delegates.

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Corresponding Secretary's Report.

One of the most interesting reports read at the meeting was that of Miss Edith Campbell Crane, corresponding secretary. In the course of her report she says:

"The broadening of the union's aims year by year has made it necessary to broaden also the base on which the work rests, and to draw into it an ever-increasing number of our church members. Many of societies organized, and are living out their conviction that there is a place in missionary service for all ages of people. The spread of this graded system is, of course, due very largely to the Woman's Society, which in nearly every case has been the first organization of the kind in the local church; the loyalty of its members leads them to develop the organization for the younger people.

"The Young Woman's Auxiliary has increased in the number of organizations by about 50 per cent. over last year's total. There are now 992 Y. W. A.'s reporting, the largest number in any one State being 181 in Georgia. But while the number indicates a healthy growth of the department, we are far more interested in whether the auxiliaries are in any real way bringing the lives of our girls in contact with the work it is God's will for us to do. This we believe is being accomplished. It has been a great inspiration to meet and talk with members of the auxiliaries here and there throughout the States in our territory, and see how many sisters are whose vital interest in the great enterprise is growing as they study and work for it.

"Sunbeam Band is one of our most promising departments of work. But it does not only promise—it performs. Four hundred and eighty-five new bands are reported this year, and the total number is over 2,500. The children's interest is being widely directed by the leaders, judging from the fact that the Sunbeams have made offerings to every object of the union work. Their gifts have reached the gratifying sum of $14,874.32. Doubtless the generous offer of the two banners to the bands making the largest offering to home and foreign missions has enlisted the children's interest more largely. These were offered respectively by Mrs. B. D. Gray, Georgia, and Mrs. O. E. Bryan, Arkansas.

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Newest Department.

A word about the newest department — Royal Ambassadors — is suitable here. The boys' work has been taken up in dead earnest by several States, and it is inspiring to know that many chapters are following, with good results, the suggestions put in shape from the report of the committee on this subject last year. Over 100 chapters have been reported. To North Carolina belongs the credit of forming the first of these.

Next in importance comes the endowment fund. We all remember that out of the amount given for this object last year we voted at Hot Springs to use $6,000 for the necessary furnishing and equipment of the building; so that the union has made a large contribution beside what now stands to the credit of the endowment fund. We now report $13,457.24 as the total endowment to date. This money has been invested by the board of managers of the union in property in Baltimore, in a section where values are enhancing, and we expect good returns, and it is the expectation of the executive committee to establish the union offices in that building and make it "Baptist headquarters" for Baltimore. Any of our members passing through Baltimore should visit 15 West Franklin street and see the Woman's Missionary Union machinery in motion.

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Enlistment.

October was set apart as enlistment month, and, judging from the demand for special literature, it was widely observed. It has been impossible to get accurate records of the numbers added to our ranks by this effort; but three of the States which have reported on this point aggregate nearly 1,500 new members as a result of that campaign. In this connection mention should be made of the attempt to gain information about the number of members that make up our societies. Six States have reported on this question, and these six show a membership (counting all grades of societies) of 53,206. It may be of interest to note that 9,251 societies now report to State officers, of which number 1,447 have been organized since the last annual meeting.

"A word as to the year's results is not inappropriate. We have sought higher things; and, although we are conscious of a record vastly below what we should like to see, it is true that we have made advance. A spirit of inquiry, of desire to share in the work of God, is abroad; a stirring of personal response to the opportunities of the time, and a note of determination to accomplish results in our work. May it be that in the coming months we shall be more than ever "a people that know their God," and therefore that "are strong and do exploits." "For it is God that worketh in us, both to will and to work for His good pleasure."

"The recommendations of the Sunday-school board as presented to the union by J. M. Frost, secretary, were adopted. The recommendations in substance follow:

"We send also our word of appreciation for what you have done in behalf of the Sunday-school board and the particular interests which have been committed to us. This board also has had a remarkable year of success, with great advancement in all departments. We count the W. M. U. as one of the most efficient agencies which have combined to bring on this success.

"As for the future, we shall need your help as in the past. Our work is all the while enlarging, every success and every achievement only open the way for larger opportunities and responsibilities. The incoming year will call for all the aid you can possibly give us and we are sure in advance that you will not fail us when the pressure of new calls shall come.

"The several lines of work remain much the same from one year to another, as follows:

"The periodicals in all our Sunday-schools, the distribution of the Word of God, the missionary character of the board's operations, the work of our field secretaries, the publication of books and tracts, the convention's B. Y. P. U. work.

"You will notice that the list has one item in addition to last year, namely the B. Y. P. U. work. This was committed to the Sunday-school board by the convention at its session last year, and the board, of course, is conducting the work in close co-operation with the B. Y. P. U. of the South auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention. This additional responsibility brings to the board an additional opportunity and we earnestly solicit your help in behalf of this new interest.

"It is of immense moment and importance that this work should be done in the most efficient way. It contemplates the training of our young people in Christian doctrine and church life. If done well it will tell mightily in the coming years for the kingdom of God. Whatever you can do for one department of our work will augment the force of all the others."

The noonday prayer service was led by Mrs. J. N. Prestridge, of Louisville.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session had an increased attendance, as a number of delegates came in on the morning trains. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. W. A. McComb, of Mississippi. At the conclusion of the devotional exercises the following missionaries, home and foreign, were introduced and made a few remarks: Miss Mamie Campbell, Mrs. Ben E. Chambers, Miss Willie Kelly, Miss Mary Willeford, Mrs. T. C. Britton, Mrs. J. C. Orme, Miss Anna Hartwell, Miss Lula Wheeler, Miss Georgia Barnette, Miss Josie Perry and Miss Mary King.

The recommendations of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention were read and discussed. Twenty or more delegates spoke in favor of the recommendations, and they were adopted unanimously. The recommendations follow:

"We are profoundly grateful to the women of the Missionary Union for their co-operation in the great work of home missions. We have had a most wonderful year of blessings and beg our sisters to join us again in helping us to win our dear Southland for Christ. The demands for enlargement are so urgent that we must have greater zeal, larger liberality and more earnest prayer for Divine help. The following recommendations express some of the thoughts that burden our hearts:

"First—More than ever do we need information concerning our home mission work. Without information there can be no inspiration. We beg that our sisters continue their help in circulating home mission literature—the Home Field, good books on home missions, tracts, leaflets and booklets. The board furnishes free tracts and leaflets on all phases of our work. The Home Field is greatly improved and is invaluable for its fresh information. We earnestly ask the help of our sisters in adding 20,000 new subscribers during the year. Let every society send a club of subscribers.

"Second—We ask the union to raise $35,000 for the new year. Of the amount to be raised by the women's societies we ask that $85,000 be raised for our mountain mission school work.

"We recommend that the young women be asked to give $8,500 for our immigrant work, and that the Sunbeam Bands be requested to raise $8,500 for our work among the Indians.

"Third—In order that more time may be had for emphasizing and gathering the self-denial offerings, we recommend that the first week in March be selected instead of the third week in March, as at present.

"Fourth—We have need of constant prayer for God's blessings upon us in the mighty task before us. We beg, therefore, that our workers may be constantly remembered by you at the throne of grace."

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Work of Training School.

Mrs. M. R. McLure, principal of the Woman's Missionary Union Training School, at 334 East Broadway, this city, read the report of the school and then talked of the work being done. There are now thirty-eight students in the school, and it costs about $3,000 a year to conduct it. The aim is to raise a $20,000 endowment fund for the institution. Of this amount $13,000 has already been subscribed. Many of the delegates think that the amount will be raised within the next year or two, if not this year.

Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, of Richmond, Va., chairman of the committee to report on the Margaret Home, of Greenville, S. C., said that the home had been in existence four years and was maintained for the benefit of the children of missionaries. The cost of maintaining the home last year was $1,564.10. There are only a few children in the home at present.

The women of the city are making the visitors feel at home in every way possible. Tea and cakes are served in one of the committee rooms all day. The ushers are young women, who are the personification of politeness and are attentive at all times.

MALDWIN DRUMMOND DOWN WITH SMALLPOX.

Husband of Former Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Seriously Ill At Cannes.

Chicago, May 13.—Maldwin Drummond, whose marriage with Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., was one of the sensations of the London fashionable world last summer, is undergoing a severe attack of smallpox. He was taken ill at his villa at Cannes while he and his wife were sojourning there, and for a time he was thought by his doctors to be in danger of his life.

The family and servants were in quarantine. Grave fears harassed Mrs. Drummond for a time lest her young daughter, Gwendolyn Field, should catch the disease. The boys were not exposed, and now everybody in the house has had time to develop symptoms if they were going to do so.

INNOVATION

In Church Buildings Advocated by Dr. Edwards.

MONEY COULD BE SAVED AND BETTER EDIFICES ERECTED.

TALKS ENTERTAININGLY OF HIS PLANS.

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

The Rev. C. V. Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist church of New Orleans, is one of the strongest of the younger ministry of Southern Baptists. He has just led his church to the completion of a handsome new church building in his city, a building that has been in process of construction more than five years. Dr. Edwards says that he has learned much during that half decade, and he thinks his experience suggests a remedy for what is all too often an embarrassing situation. He says that while his building has been completed and dedicated, the many trying experiences during its construction almost cost him his life.

In short, Dr. Edwards believes that Southern Baptists ought to maintain a department of church building. He says such a department would save much money to the cause, would be able to furnish to building committees a vast amount of useful information which they could not get otherwise, would save many a church from radical blunders in church architecture, and would take a great amount of mental strain from the pastor and the committee in charge. He calls attention to the fact that in the initial stages of a church building enterprise, the committee in charge decides on one or the other of two courses; it will either send representatives on tours of inspection of other churches, or it will act upon its own judgment and that of the architect, both of whom are frequently without special experience.

"To send the committee on a tour of inspection costs a great deal, and not to send them may lead the committee into serious error," says Dr. Edwards.

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Centralize Information.

His idea is that all possible information that can be collected ought to be gathered into a central office, where church building committees may have ready access to it, and where they may be able to consult freely with the superintendent.

Dr. Edwards calls attention to the fact that a new era has dawned upon churches in the interest of better Sunday-school facilities. This complicates the question of suitable church architecture. Now a building must be had which lends itself to the simple grandeur of the morning service, and at the same time accommodates itself readily to the many demands of a modern Sunday-school. New ideas are springing up all the time, and many of these could be incorporated into even the cheap church buildings. These architectural ideas would be incorporated, he thinks, if the builders knew of their existence and value. They could be brought to the attention of building committees by a superintendent of building, one who would be constantly on the lookout for all that is newest and best and cheapest in Baptist Church architecture.

Dr. Edwards thinks there is a great waste of space in church building, and likewise a great waste of material. This ought to be saved, or put into architectural usage where it will count. He says also that there is great skill and business sagacity needed in the purchase of building material, church furniture, art glass and musical instruments. He has found by experience that some dealers in these lines are very much higher than others, but it has taken him five years to learn this. Some man ought to have the information on tap all the time and keep well posted in the changes of the market in these various lines. Such a man would not undertake to superintend the actual construction of church buildings, nor would he necessarily purchase any building material, but he would be a consulting friend to building committees, a friend that knew his business and a friend that could be trusted to the utmost.

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Consulting Architect.

It is the idea of Dr. Edwards that this consulting architect would keep in stock a number of designs of church buildings, say half a dozen designs of buildings that could be erected for $3,000; half a dozen that could be put up for $5,000; half a dozen that would cost $10,000, and so on indefinitely. He would have such a man work under one of the already existing boards of the convention, either the Sunday-school board, located at Nashville, Tenn., or the home mission board, located in Atlanta, Ga. His suggestions are meeting with a hearty reception among the convention delegates, many of whom testify that out of their own experiences they have come to the opinion that just such a thing is needed. It is not improbable that the plan will be taken up at the present meeting of the convention by one or the other of the two boards above mentioned. One delegate said to Dr. Edwards yesterday that his plan, if put into operation, would be as helpful to Southern Baptist interests as the department of evangelism inaugurated by the home mission board three years ago.

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Convention Shreds.

The music of the convention is in charge of the Rev. M. W. Barcafer and Mrs. Barcafer, of Kansas City, who have led the convention music each year for half a decade. Each has a voice of wonderful power and yet of sweetest tones, and they sing with beautiful harmony together. Requests are sent frequently to the platform that they be asked to sing a duet. The wishes of the audience are complied with in this regard as often as possible, but as the convention is a business body and the calendar is crowded to the limit all the while, no great amount of time is spent in singing. Mr. Barcafer was until recently pastor of the William Jewell church, of Kansas City, but his evangelistic talents were so much in demand in various parts of the country that he resigned his pastorate to give his undivided attention to evangelistic work. Western men are boasting of the fact that of the amounts apportioned to the various States last year by the Home Mission Board three of the four States that raised the full amount apportioned were Western States. The four that fully met the requirements were Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The total amount apportioned was $335,000, and the Western States not only raised their apportionment, but went a little beyond. This argument is being used by the Westerners as a reason why the convention ought to go next year to St. Joseph, Mo. They say the West responds nobly to the calls of the convention and that the territory ought to be fostered and cultivated. Oklahoma City is also asking for the convention, but it is believed that they would be willing to give way in favor of St. Joseph.

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Familiar Figure Here.

The Rev. H. E. Tralle, of St. Louis, was once a familiar figure in Baptist circles of Louisville. He was at one time pastor of the Franklin-street church here, and was also connected with the Baptist World. From Louisville he went to St. Louis some six or eight years ago, and became editor of the Central Baptist, which is the Baptist journal of Missouri. Two weeks ago, however, he resigned the editorship of that paper to take up the superintendency of the Agoga Movement, which is a Sunday-school class based on the brotherhood idea. In general plan it is like the Baraca Movement, except that the Agoga Movement is confined to Baptist churches altogether. Mr. Tralle has a complete and interesting exhibit of tracts, programmes, badges, etc., explanatory of his new work in the corridor of the armory building.

A notable and promising departure in methods of exploitation of the Foreign Mission cause is the establishment of an educational department by the Foreign Mission Board. Believing that the mass of people needed more information about the foreign mission cause, a rich layman has given money enough to support this educational department for five years. His name is not known, save to the officers of the board. It is announced that if the experiment proves satisfactory it will become a permanent feature. The secretary in charge of the educational department is the Rev. T. B. Ray, a graduate of Georgetown College, and possessing peculiar talents for his present work. He has a large exhibit at the armory building of missionary maps of all sorts, a wide range of missionary books covering all phases of the work in all lands, and he himself is brimful of suggestions for the organization and conduct of missionary classes in the churches. His work thus far has proven abundantly satisfactory to all who have kept in touch with it.

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Editorial Secretary.

The Rev. Victor I. Masters is the editorial secretary of the Home Mission Board in Atlanta, and he is one of the livest writers that undertake to make a theme live on the printed page. He is highly edu-

W. D. POWELL,
Of Louisville, convention secretary of the Baptist State Board of Kentucky.

cated, and is an honor graduate of the theological seminary here. He is also in touch with the ways of thinking of the masses of people, and all his writings bear the stamp of the newspaper man trained in the school of experience. Mr. Masters can spy out a feeble Baptist flock, struggling against heavy odds on a wild Western plain, and he can make the contest so thrillingly interesting that an ordinary schoolboy would as soon read it as the account of a baseball game. He has the newspaper instinct—yet an instinct refined by abundant scholastic training, and re-enforced by an enormous wealth of information about the immigration problem, the race problem, the frontier problem, the mountain problem and all other problems which force themselves upon the board with which he is connected. That is the reason why delegates to the convention are congratulating members of the Home Board on their success in securing the services of Mr. Masters as editor of all their publications.

The Rev. Edwin M. Poteat, D. D., who was called to the pastorate of the Broadway Baptist church shortly after the resignation of Dr. Carter Helm Jones, is one of the brainiest men in the bounds of the convention. He is also one of the wittiest. He was paying his respects to the men who expect the preacher to do everything just exactly according to their notions, and who felt at liberty to doze away in church whenever the sermon was not in line with their own tastes. He brought forth unbounded applause when he declared, with emphasis: "If the congregation has a right to expect the minister to come to church prepared to preach, he has a right to expect the congregation to come prepared to listen." Dr. Poteat is president of the Furman Baptist University, located at Greenville, S. C., and he has a brother, the Rev. W. L. Poteat, who is president of Wake Forest Baptist College, in North Carolina. The Baptists of the two Carolinas still dispute the question as to which has the best college president.

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Souvenir Postals.

The Courier-Journal agents were handing out packages of souvenir postal cards of Louisville yesterday, and they were in great demand. Leading delegates say the Courier-Journal is giving admirable reports of the various meetings, and many of them are sending the paper during convention week to their friends at home who could not come.

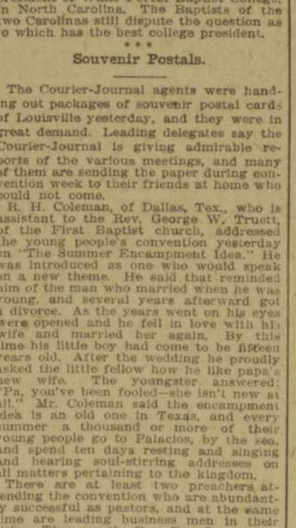
R. H. Coleman, of Dallas, Tex., who is assistant to the Rev. George W. Truett, of the First Baptist church, addressed the young people's convention yesterday on "The Summer Encampment Idea." He was introduced as one who would speak on a new theme. He said that reminded him of the man who married when he was young, and several years afterward got a divorce. As the years went on his eyes were opened and he fell in love with his wife and married her again. By this time his little boy had come to be fifteen years old. After the wedding he proudly asked the little fellow how he like papa's new wife. The youngster answered: "Pa, you've been fooled—she isn't new at all." Mr. Coleman said the encampment idea is an old one in Texas, and every summer a thousand or more of their young people go to Palacios by the sea, and spend ten days resting and singing and hearing soul-stirring addresses on all matters pertaining to the kingdom.

There are at least two preachers attending the convention who are abundantly successful as pastors, and at the same time are leading business men in their cities. They are the Rev. Ben Cox, pastor of the First Baptist church of Little Rock, Ark., and the Rev. H. F. Hurt, pastor of the LaBelle Place church, of Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Cox has had wonderful success in the development of his church during the past ten years, and the gifts it makes to benevolence have been more than trebled in the last five years. He is an honored member of the Board of Trade of his city, and is also one of the most extensive dealers in real estate in Little Rock. Dr. Hurt has also been a successful investor in real estate, and carries his sane business judgment into the management of all the affairs of his church. Just now he is one of the chief promoters of the Tri-State Baptist hospital, which is to be located in Memphis, and which will cost in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars.

* * *

Pulpit Committees.

The annual gatherings of the Southern Baptist Convention always bring to the meeting place pulpit committees from all parts of the South. The members of these committees usually cling together, and if there happens to be a preacher on whom they have tentatively settled their minds as suitable to fill the vacant pastorate in their church, they are sure to show up at the particular time and place for which he is announced to speak. Sometimes the particular favorite does not happen to have a place on the regular convention programme. But there is a solution to such a dilemma, and business men who have traveled many miles to select a man to recommend to the home



HERBERT WHITING VIRGIN,
Of Jackson, Tenn.

church are not slow to find the solution. They usually go to the committee which assigns preachers to the various pulpits for the two Sunday services, and request the committee to assign their favorite to some church in order that members of the committee may have opportunity to hear him speak. If his pulpit ability proves satisfactory, then they begin to make advances to him; if not—"like the Arabs, they fold their tents and silently steal away."

Seats in the convention hall have been provided for something like 5,000 people. In order to make the acoustics as good as possible a great tent-cloth curtain has been let down from the top of the building to the floor, about midway between the platform and the door. It was noticed yesterday that when the speaker faced straight forward and spoke in clear tones there was no difficulty in hearing him in all parts of the auditorium. There are a number of guards and ushers on duty at each service to keep people from talking just outside the convention hall. Tent cloths have been spread on the aisles, in order that there may be no noise by reason of those coming in and going out. There are seats in the choir for 350 persons, and these were well occupied at the opening service last night. Only the old time hymns are sung, and these sound out with volume and the spirit of understanding.

* * *

Distinguished Layman.

E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, Mo., is one of the most distinguished laymen attending the convention. He was the immediate predecessor in office of Joshua Levering and his fame as a presiding officer still lives in the minds of Southern Baptists. Mr. Stephens has also been president of the American Newspaper Association, and was for many years an honored member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Missouri. He is now president of the National Baptist Convention, which takes in the Baptists of all sections of America. Mr. Stephens has recently spent an entire year in traveling around the world on a pleasure trip. Most of his time was devoted to a study of the mission stations and work of American Baptists, and he has been called upon on many occasions since his return to speak on his observations while on his trip. While in Shanghai, China, he delivered the dedicatory address at the Shanghai Baptist College, an institution founded and supported by the Baptists of this country.

There is a constantly rising tide of interest in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of this city. It is altogether probable that a collection for the seminary will be taken some time during the day to-morrow, and many predict that it will be the record-breaking collection of all the years since the convention was organized in 1845. The seminary's alumni are in every State of the South, and they may be found in almost every town of any considerable size. These alumni are loyal to the interests of their alma mater and long to see the beneficent courses here offered extended to every young candidate for the ministry in all the land. If a collection is taken there will certainly be a ready response, not only on behalf of those present, but also on behalf of those present for their churches at home.

* * *

Two Strong Preachers.

Two of the strongest preachers in the Southern territory are the Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Oklahoma City, and the Rev. Len G. Broughton, of Atlanta; yet they are altogether unlike in appearance, in manner of thinking and in methods of speaking.

There is no better phraseologist in all the convention territory than the Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Oklahoma City; yet there is no man who insists more upon the value of deeds as well as words.

Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Texas, is frequently taken for a preacher. He dresses somewhat like a clergyman, and is apt in speech. As a matter of fact, he is known as the "cattle king" of the State. He gives away enormous sums of money each year, and says it is one of the greatest pleasures that he has. Col. Slaughter is director in half a dozen of the leading banks and other corporations in Dallas, in addition to his business holdings in other parts of the State.

The Rev. W. W. Hamilton, superintendent of evangelism of the convention, has received a telegram from Mr. E. O. Excell, the famous composer and choir leader, telling him that he would be here several days the latter part of the week to lend assistance in the musical part of the convention. Mr. Excell is generally regarded as the best choir leader for religious conventions in the land, and the Baptist people will give him a hearty welcome on his arrival here. He is author of half a dozen song books which are popular throughout the South.

* * *

Official Convention Badge.

The official badge of the convention is a large button to which are attached two bits of ribbon, on which are printed the words "Delegate S. B. C." and "Louisville, May 12-17, 1909." On the large button is a miniature picture of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, above which are the words "Our Seminary Jubilee" and also photographs of the four members of the first faculty of the institution. These were James P. Boyce, Basil Manly, John A. Broadus and William Williams. The seminary at that time was in the city of Greenville, S. C.

The Rev. J. P. Jenkins, formerly pastor of the Franklin-street Baptist church of this city, is one of the largest men attending the convention. He is considered a heavyweight intellectually as well as physically. After leaving Louisville seven years ago he became State evangelist of Missouri, and his work has been abundantly successful in that State.

President Mullins, of the Baptist Seminary, is conceded by all to be one of the intellectual towers of Southern Baptists. Some man ventured the assertion yesterday that he was the tallest person physically in the convention. Various guesses were made, one even asserting that the distinguished theologue would measure six feet six. Finally they took the dispute to President Mullins himself, who asserted that he was only six feet three.

Merchant's Son a Suicide.

Nashville, Tenn., May 13.—Shortly after noon to-day Bowden McClain shot and killed himself at his home, at Lebanon, Tenn. He was the son of a prominent merchant. He had been despondent for several days.

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to

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Effective May 23rd, the Burlington will run through trains to Seattle, twice daily, from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver, and is the only line offering through service to the Exposition City from any of these points.

Send for handsome profusely illustrated folders, just off the printing press, specifying the one or ones wanted.

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We want every man connected with advertising to feel that in this association will be found just the things that will broaden and develop him and enable him to do the greater and better things.

The next National Convention of the association will be held in our city August 26, 27 and 28.

CORNERSTONE LAYING TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

The laying of the corner stone of the new section of the Children's Free Hospital will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock when it is expected that hundreds will

GREAT GATHERING OF THE B. Y. P. U. OF THE SOUTH AT LOUISVILLE ARMORY YESTERDAY

TAKES CASH TO SPREAD GOSPEL

Laymen Discuss Plans For Raising Money.

Good Start Made At Session Yesterday.

Rich Canadian Again Central Figure of Gathering.

QUESTIONED ABOUT WEALTH.

The evangelization of the world cannot be run on sentiment. It takes cash, the same as the pushing of business, and with this sentiment the Laymen's Missionary Conference of the Southern Baptist Church closed its session at the Broadway Baptist church with the passage of a resolution that $50,000 for three years be raised in the 13 States represented. This means $5,000 a year.

The closing sessions, morning and afternoon, were the most interesting of all. At the morning session Joseph N. Shenstone, who has dedicated his all to the spread of the Gospel, said he was not worth $1,000,000 as reported, but he was willing to keep things going. Thomas Osborne, whose rating beats Dun's and Bradstreet's, said Mr. Shenstone was mistaken, and there the matter rests.

* * *

Not So Rich As Reported.

Standing in front of the Broadway Baptist church while Charley Moore was taking a snapshot of Mr. Shenstone, President Joshua Levering and Thomas D. Osborne, the great Canadian Baptist said:

"I am not so rich as they make me out."

"Well, Thomas Osborne said so," replied the reporter.

"If that is the case, I cannot go back on him," replied Mr. Shenstone.

"How much does it cost you to live a year?" was the next question.

A shake of the head was the answer. He said he had a wife and seven children.

When asked as to how he intended to carry out his plans for devoting his fortune to Christ, Mr. Shenstone said he would continue on his present lines.

He declined to discuss a question as to the amount of his income, simply saying it was sufficient to give the church and missionary movement needed support.

* * *

Would Not Be Millionaire.

At the morning meeting of the laymen Mr. Shenstone, in discussing the Courier-Journal's story, said he would be ashamed to be worth a million dollars. He meant it, but Mr. Osborne's rating still goes. This is by Mr. Osborne's authority.

Mr. Shenstone was the leading figure of the conference. He left for Toronto last night. He said he was glad he came and he was for the mission cause until the last.

J. H. Tucker, of Asheville, N. C., presided, and the devotional services were conducted by Zack Clark, of Georgia. E. W. Stevens, of Missouri, followed with a lively address after Mr. Shenstone had talked on the "Progress and Outlook of the Movement," which was the keynote of the day's session. His address was in the line of that delivered Wednesday night.

The morning session was concluded with an address by the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. His subject was: "The Seminary As a Factor In the Laymen's Movement."

Dr. Mullins, in his report, said in part:

"Two of the three special features I wish to note. The Concord Association in Kentucky, which has in it no large town, contributed $9,000. Five thousand dollars of this comes from one man, but the country churches in this association did nobly. Much was due to the leadership of the Rev. T. J. Watts, pastor of the church at New Liberty.

"The Copiah County Association in Mississippi has conducted a unique campaign under the leadership of Pastors R. H. Pandy, of Hazlehurst, and J. W. Dickens, of Crystal Springs. They have set out to raise $1,000 in $1 pledges, and they have a good portion of this sum raised. This effort does not interfere with larger gifts from individuals, and the Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and other church's in the association have made excellent contributions besides.

* * *

For Jubilee Endowment.

"The amounts raised in the various States for jubilee endowment are as follows:

Mississippi	$48,365 21
Alabama	10,708 50
Kentucky	11,196 00
Missouri	250 00
Louisiana	1,307 00
Tennessee	14,423 55
Georgia	6,193 55
Total	$92,377 21

"The above does not include money raised since the books closed for the fiscal year on April 10. A considerable sum has been raised since that time.

"It will be recalled that W. J. Slayden, of North Carolina, proposed that we find nineteen other individuals who would give $5,000 each, and that he himself would give $5,000, thus making $100,000. Much of my time during the year has been devoted to finding the remaining nineteen, and a good portion of these have been found. Most of it is pledged by those who will make payments in a comparatively short time, and as notes have not been given I am unable as yet to report them. The report, however, of these donations in detail will be given given in my annual report one year from now. Much of this money will doubtless be put into our hands in a comparatively short time, though some of it is conditional upon our raising the total amount of $100,000. I suggest that we ask the Southern Baptist Convention for a collection at this meeting. It is of the utmost importance that we push to a successful conclusion this $100,000 campaign, as well as the other departments of this effort."

When the afternoon session was called to order by Secretary Henderson it was announced that $3,500 had been contributed toward paying the expenses of the organization, meaning over $10,000 for three years.

The Rev. H. H. Basmajian, of Atlanta, fromerly of Constantinople, an evangelist, arose and after speaking on his surrender to Jesus Christ read in Armenian tongue the song "I Surrender All," and singing the verses, he requested the audience to sing the chorus in English.

* * *

Money For Missions.

The question of raising money for the support of the missionary movement was again taken up, in a few remarks T. G. Russ, president of the Shelby Iron Company, of Birmingham, spoke of the needs of the church. He emphasized the fact that money was needed and he was glad to see the honest accumulation of wealth. Riches, he said, are not to be decried if acquired honestly. He believed in paying a man all he was worth, including preaching, and if they made good at $1,250, they should have $5,000 later on. He made a plea for organization and said Birmingham would pledge to do her part. He gave his personal guarantee, and so it went along following in the wake of this business man who said man must settle.

When it had all wound up Kentucky had given $500, Texas $1,000, Mississippi $500, Alabama $1,500, Georgia $500, South Carolina $250, Louisiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Oklahoma and North Carolina are to be heard from.

R. H. Edmonds, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made his report. It was unanimously adopted. The report was as follows:

* * *

Reports Resolutions.

"Upon the Baptists of the South we believe there has been placed the greatest responsibility that has ever been laid upon any denomination in the history of our religion. Never has any other denomination held such a commanding position in a section destined to exert such a controlling influence in the world's affairs. Nature's lavish gifts to the South guarantee that here is to be one of the world's greatest industrial and financial centers; that here is to be one of the richest agricultural regions on earth; that here is to be wealth and commerce and population far exceeding that of the whole country to-day. In this marvelously endowed land, with such potentialities as cannot be calculated on earth, the Baptists largely exceed in numerical strength any other denomination. The responsibility that rests puon us as Baptists is almost beyond our power to grasp. Never has a denomination faced such a responsibility. Never has such a marvelous opportunity been given by the Almighty to any other people. Broadly speaking, about one-seventh of the South's total population is Baptist by actual church membership, and at least an equal number are in Baptist families or under Baptist influence.

"It may be said that out of a total population of about 20,000,000 in the States represented in the Southern Baptist Convention the aggregate number of members of Baptist churches and of those under the influence of Baptist teachings is at least 5,000,000, or 25 per cent. It is, therefore, under the blessing of God, within the power of this denomination to become the leading force in the religious life of a section destined to exert a mighty influence in shaping the world's religious and material affairs.

"Never has the Almighty placed any other denomination in such a position of possible influence and of power for good in any other country or section with such illimitable possibilities of material advancement as are possessed by the South.

"'Unto whom much has been given, of him shall much be required.'

* * *

Importance of Missions.

"Upon enlightened Christians it ought not to be necessary to impress the importance of missions, home and foreign. The world accepts without question the supreme importance of missions. 'All power is given unto Me in heaven and earth,' said the risen Christ. And the ringing command sounding down the ages, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' is being heard with a new realization of its import.

"The development of modern transportation systems—the transportation of people, of things and of thoughts—the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, are opening all the world to such marvelous transformation as to mark an advance in civilization and progress in material affairs as mankind has never seen. The vision of the near future, as we catch a glimpse of what is just ahead, is enough to overwhelm the finite mind.

"The material progress of our land is only an indication of the world's progress. The Orient is being opened up to educational advancement and to the spreading of the gospel beyond anything that any man could have dreamed of a few years ago. South America, Africa and all other lands hitherto accounted backward are moving forward as never before and everywhere is seen the open door of opportunity to go in and possess the world for Christ.

"Will the Baptists of the South awaken to the opportunity? Will they comprehend the mighty responsibility placed upon them? Will they realize that to meet means soul expansion, that duty shirked means soul contraction?

"Your committee would, in the fear of God, bring these facts to the prayerful study of their brethren of this section, and urge that this body of Baptist laymen representing the whole South joins in pledging ourselves to a new and deeper consecration to the Master's cause, to a more lively heeding of the call of the whole world for the rapid advancement of missionary effort, to a new consecration of our time and talents, our prayers and our money to the quickening of our Baptist people to the Master's command to preach the gospel to every nation and to the awakening of the laymen of the South to the mighty opportunity, and to the appalling responsibility resting upon us at home and abroad. We would pray that God will give us the power to see and the grace to fulfill our duty.

* * *

Baptists of the South.

The Baptists of the South are sharing in the ever-increasing prosperity of this section. Their wealth is growing as never before, and unless it be consecrated to God's service it will prove a curse rather than a blessing. Believing that our people as a whole are abundantly able to more than double their contributions to home and foreign missions and that as they more and more realize that they are the stewards of God in the right use of the resources and property of the South for the advancement of His cause throughout the world we would urge that the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Baptist Convention set the standard of our contributions for the home and foreign field to be reached within two years at not less than double the amount given during the past year. We feel that this is within the power of our people and that God will honor with success this effort if we undertake it in the name of Christ our Redeemer and for his sake.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
J. T. BROWNLOW,
B. G. LOWRY.

* * *

"God Bless the Laymen."

A telegram addressed to J. Harry Tyler was read, as follows:

"Baltimore, May 13.—God bless the laymen and bring the next convention to Baltimore. CARROLL WOODWARD."

The conference was closed with the best results of the session. In a snappy resolution J. Fred Brownlow, of Columbia, Tenn., showed how to raise money. He offered a resolution that one hundred men agree to give (not raise) $100 a year to the cause. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Brownlow pledged Tennessee, Mr. Lowry, Mississippi; the Rev. Ben Cox, Arkansas; E. W. Steffens, Arkansas, and Thomas D. Osborne, Kentucky, saying he was down for $100 on his personal account.

The benediction adjourned the conference.

CONVENTION VISITORS FROM NORTH MEET TO-DAY.

There are many visitors to Louisville to attend the convention from Northern States, including ministers, laymen, and women. All such are invited to attend a brief conference this morning at 11:45 o'clock, to be held in the writing-room of the armory.

Several three-minute talks will be made by good speakers, referring to the Northern Baptist convention, to be held at Portland, Ore., June 25.

Gets New Charge.

Cadiz, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. H. E. Gabby, who has been the pastor of the Baptist church at this place for over two years, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Ocala, Fla. The church at that place has a membership of over 400, and pays a handsome increase in salary over the charge here.

There are more than 600 women studying medicine at the French universities.

WELCOME TO THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the Southern Baptist Convention to visit the beautiful new building of the Louisville Free Public Library. It is located at Fourth and York streets, only half a block from the Baptist Seminary. It contains 118,482 volumes and is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. There are also five branch libraries in various parts of the city.

Of special interest are the beautiful delivery room, the large open-shelf room, the magnificent reading and reference room and the charming children's room, all full supplied with every modern equipment and handsomely decorated with valuable paintings. It is an excellent place for delegates to read and rest awhile. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM F. YUST,
Librarian.

RESOLUTIONS

Looking Toward Welding of Educational Interests

ADOPTED BY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION YESTERDAY.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND INTERESTING ADDRESSES MADE.

R. G. PATRICK HEADS BODY.

With the adoption of resolutions looking toward the welding of all Baptist educational interests into one strong association, to which delegated bodies will be sent once each year, the Southern Baptist Educational Association finished its sessions yesterday afternoon at the Walnut-street Baptist church. Thus, together with the election of officers and discussions pertaining to things educational, constituted the closing hours of the old Association, which promises to become obsolete with the complete organization of the larger and more important body next year.

From year to year the Baptists interested in denominational schools have been meeting preceding each Baptist convention. While they were organized into an association with officers, there were no delegates and annual fees. This is the organization which began its interesting sessions Wednesday night and finished its work yesterday afternoon. With the coming of next year the newer and larger organization will be given breath and the present organization as it now exists will cease to exist.

The important step looking toward the forming of the new educational organization was taken yesterday at noon by the appointment of a committee to frame resolutions which would bring about the desired result. On this committee were appointed R. G. Patrick, C. W. Poteat, F. W. Boatwright and W. R. Rivers.

* * *

Resolutions Adopted.

Just at the close of the meeting the committee submitted the resolutions which it had drafted, and they were unanimously adopted by those present. The resolutions which pave the way for the big educational association provide for delegates from denominational colleges giving degrees, from the denominational schools and from district associations. Delegates from the former are to pay $5 annually, for the second class $2. The last division is to pay nothing. The degree colleges are to have three delegates each, the schools two, and delegates each of the district associations one delegate each.

The organization is to be known as the Southern Baptist Educational Association and will hold its sessions previous to the Southern Baptist Convention. By-laws and a constitution will be drawn up before the next annual meeting. At that time also the declaration of principles underlying the organization will be announced, the moving purpose of the association will be the raising the standard and the prosperity of all Baptist denominational schools.

In the election of officers yesterday that of president of the present organization went to Dr. Carver, of Louisville, Ky. Upon his shoulders will fall most heavily the task of launching the new educational association that is to supersede the present undelegated society, of which he will remain the head until the next convention.

E. M. Poteat, of Furman College, was chosen as vice president and W. R. Rivers, of Conway, Ark., was re-elected to the position of secretary.

The association carried no business to the general convention, which opened last night. Its sole purpose was for stirring up interest in things educational and acting in the position of a clearing-house for the interchange of valuable ideas.

* * *

Relation of Schools and Colleges.

Discussion yesterday centered around the relation of denominational colleges to high schools, private, denominational and public; and the relation of denominational colleges to theological seminaries. The trend of the address and discussions on the first topic was that there should exist first of all a relationship between denominational colleges and high schools and academies of all kinds so long as these high schools and academies were reputable. The closest kind of a union was also urged between the colleges and theological seminaries and the denominational colleges.

The educators in the denominational colleges pointed out that the day of the denominational high school and academy was drawing over and that the recruits for the denominational college must in the future come from private and public high schools. Strong emphasis was laid by some of the educators upon the necessity of establishing a pedagogy course in the denominational colleges. Especial stress was placed upon the need and advisability of opening up in the denominational colleges classes of pedagogy. It was shown that the graduates in this branch would go out as teachers and send much-needed pupils back to their alma mater.

Perhaps the principal talk along this line was delivered by S. P. Brooks, of Waco, Texas, who discussed the subject under this general head: "The Denominational College and the Secondary Schools." He dwelt upon the usefulness and the value for Christian training of denominational colleges and then went about telling the most approved manner of injecting new life and spirit into the denominational colleges of the South. He pleaded for the most friendly and amicable of relations between the denominational colleges and the secondary schools and ended by saying, "If this comes about the Baptist colleges of the South will lose fewer and fewer of the pupils who are rightfully theirs."

* * *

Dr. Carver Speaks.

Dr. W. O. Carver, of Louisville, was the last speaker of the day. He talked upon the "Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the Colleges." Dr. Carver made clear the necessity of separating the theological work from the denominational colleges for the benefit of both. He also asserted that it was not the work of the theological seminaries to teach as a part of their curricula, work that strictly belonged to the province of colleges. He laid down the line of demarcation clearly and forcibly and showed the advantages which would accrue from a strict adherance to the allotted work of each of these sets of schools.

In the general discussion, F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College, Va., perhaps the most financially sound and largest of all Baptist denominational colleges in the South, followed up Mr. Brooks' idea about a close relationship between the denominational colleges and the secondary schools. He used Virginia as an example and made it clear how pupils could be recruited from public schools if pleasant and happy relationships existed between the teachers of these schools and the faculty of the denominational college. In the discussion it was suggested that the colleges tell the truth in their catalogues and that they lower their entrance requirements to meet the requirements of the majority of the students that came to them, until such a time as education in the lower schools of the South could be raised to a higher standard.

The two addresses of the morning were mainly technical, and were listened to by the educators with the most careful attention. Dr. Garnett Ryland, professor at Georgetown University, discussed "College Entrance Requirements," and was followed by Dr. F. W. Moore, of Vanderbilt University, who talked on "The Course of Study In a Southern Baptist College."

HENDERSON BOOSTERS TAKE BUSINESS JAUNT.

Welcomed Home By Parade and Enthusiasm—Hearse One of the Features.

Henderson, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—The Henderson "Boosters" returned this afternoon on their special train from a two-days' jaunt down to and through points on the Illinois Central and the L. and N. railroads. There were more than 100 in the boosting party.

They were welcomed home this afternoon by one of the most joyous and enthusiastic demonstrations that has ever taken place here. There was a parade, the feature of which was a hearse bearing the corpse of the "knocker." A sign on each side stated "The knockers are dead." Judge F. C. Walker welcomed the "prodigals" home. His address was responded to by the Hon. N. Powell Taylor on behalf of the "Boosters."

MANUAL BOYS CELEBRATE "DU PONT DAY" TO-DAY.

Students of the Manual Training High School will celebrate "Du Pont day" to-day in their chapel. The anniversary falls on Sunday this year, and for this reason the exercises cannot be held on the exact date.

Speeches will be made by some of the students, reviewing the history of the founding of the school by Mr. Du Pont and the advance that the school has made since its beginning.

The longest telegraph line in the world above ground, and without a break has been completed in Australia. Its total length is something over 6,000 miles.

No dirt—no muss

No smelly paste as with wall paper—No glue to make it stick as in Kalsomine. No breeding place for germs. Beauty and sweet cleanliness go with

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is a powder made of Alabastet rock sold in packages. Simply mixed with cold water and applied it is far better than kalsomine. More beautiful, more healthful and more economical.

Try it. All dealers.

LIVELY FIGHT

Being Waged In Effort To Land Next Convention.

BALTIMORE SEEMS TO HAVE BULGE OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DELEGATES BUSY PULLING FOR ONE OR THE OTHER.

MAY DECIDE MATTER TO-DAY.

Baltimore is favored as the next place of meeting for the Southern Baptist Convention. The meeting place will not be definitely decided upon until the closing hours of the convention, but Baltimore not only has the advantage of a hustling committee working in its behalf, but that due to the fact that the National and World-wide Baptist Association will be meeting in other cities along the Atlantic coast line at the same time. This will be a powerful magnet in drawing the Southern Baptist Convention to that city.

While those who are on the inside of the workings of the Southern Baptist Convention are picking Baltimore to win, St. Joseph, Mo., and Asheville, N. C., are making a struggle to take it to their city. St. Joseph is the real contender with the sea-coast city. The Missourians are working tooth and nail to land the prize, and to all outward appearances are striving harder than Baltimore. This is because they realize that the delegates from Baltimore have the bulge and that every condition is favorable to them.

R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, is the man who is making the fight for his city, and he has the backing of every delegate from Maryland. The Hon. Joshua Levering, president of the convention, who was yesterday re-elected president, is from Baltimore, and naturally he is pulling for his native city, and he is a mighty factor.

The delegates from Baltimore have brought with them thousands of buttons with the inscription "Baltimore 1910" on them. These are being distributed to every delegate who is being approached and personally canvassed by the Maryland men.

* * *

Other Gatherings Near Baltimore.

Shortly before or after the time that will be set for the next date of the Southern Baptist Convention, the Baptist Convention of North America, which includes Canada, and the National Baptist Convention will assemble in Philadelphia, which is but a two hours' ride upon limited trains from Baltimore. In Washington, about the same time, will be the convention of the International Sunday-school Association.

So it can be seen that most of the larger bodies of the religious world will be gathered within a few miles of Baltimore next year, and this will be one of the strongest arguments that the delegates from that city will offer in their favor in their claim that the headquarters of the Laymen's Movement is located in Baltimore. The Southern Baptist Convention is encouraging this movement, and the Southern States that are weakest in the Laymen's movement are in that general direction, and an effort is being made to get them out. All the Baltimore delegates are offering this as another argument. All of these facts, according to those who claim to know, will weigh heavily in favor of Baltimore.

The delegates from St. Joseph are aware of all these facts, but nevertheless it seems only to make them strive all the harder. From the time the first train arrived to arrive in Louisville the St. Joseph men have been on the job pushing a strenuous campaign. In fact, before the reception committee took charge of the Armory some enterprising delegate from St. Joseph had effected an entrance into the big hall and carefully tacked up a score of cards reading, "St. Joseph in 1910."

The entire Missouri delegation seems to have been brought into line for St. Joseph. The delegates from that city, about twenty-five in number, are the best all the convention. It is their one theme of conversation. They are making a personal campaign, and can be heard from one end of the Armory buttonholing other delegates and pouring eloquent words into their ears as to why their native city should be selected.

* * *

Making Strong Fight.

As exploiters of their cause they have got it all over the Baltimore crowd. Yesterday the St. Joseph delegates appeared at the Armory with a St. Joseph daily newspaper filled with interesting facts and promises of what they would do for the Southern Baptist Convention if they will assemble in that city in 1910. Later they appeared with a large button on the front of a red sombrero, the lettered letters upon a white surface: "Meet Me in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1910—Southern Baptist Convention."

The Missouri delegates saw to it that every person who has a vote was reached with one of the newspapers and a button, to say nothing of the long piles of that was whispered into their ears.

Asheville, N. C., is also on the job, presenting some very good reasons why it should be the chief claim of its representatives for recognition is that it is "The Land of the Skies" as a score of flaring heralds announce. A neat little booklet showing the beauties of Asheville and the hotel accommodations has also been distributed by the delegates.

Besides the delegates from that city, there is J. Alexander, proprietor of the Battery Park Hotel; J. P. Howatt, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, and John A. Nichols, of the Asheville Board of Trade. This is a strenuous trio, and they are working hard in the interest of their city. Asheville has already been favored with a visit by the Southern Baptist Convention and is after it again.

Memphis is also after it. Oklahoma City was in the fight, but has withdrawn.

The committee for the selection of the time and place of the next convention and the naming of the man who will preach the convention sermon probably will be appointed to-day. Before this committee the delegates will appear and give their best reasons for having the convention assemble in their favorite city. It will not be decided until the last few hours of the convention.

TO REORGANIZE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST SEMINARY TO-DAY

The Hon. Joshua Levering Has Again Been Elected President of the Board.

It is expected that the reorganization of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary will be completed this afternoon, that is if the convention makes nominations to-day for the seven vacancies. Three nominations are made for each place and the holdover trustees select the new members.

At a meeting of the board the old officers were re-elected as follows: The Hon. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, president; Gov. W. J. Northen, of Georgia, vice president; the Rev. Dr. M. D. Jeffries, of Jefferson City, Mo., secretary; B. Pressly Smith, of Louisville, treasurer, and T. J. Humphreys and Franklin Miller, of Louisville, auditors.

The members of the board of trustees whose terms expire, are dead or have resigned are: The Rev. W. W. Landrum, removed from Georgia to Louisville, pastor of the Broadway Baptist church (he will probably be re-elected); John A. Middleton, of Shelby county, Kentucky, dead; H. A. Bagby, South Carolina, removed from State; W. C. Lindsey, South Carolina, three years' absence; George Miller, Maryland, resigned; the Rev. L. R. Thornhill, Virginia, resigned; Judge Jonathan Harralson, of Alabama, absent three years owing to legal duties.

CAPT. FOSTER AND HIS MERRY MEN ENGAGE IN HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING

Go Out In Auto and Plain Clothes To Arrest Boys In the Fourth District.

Whenever the desperate criminal class of Louisville think individually that they can "put over" anything under the nose of Capt. Robert J. Foster, they are some fooled.

For several weeks past complaints have come to police headquarters that a crowd of small boys living in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Pearl streets, made targets of every passing automobile that did not have a speed of fifty miles per—and used that speed. The Fourth district station was notified to break up the gang and patrolmen on the beat waited by the hour for the kids. These were simple kids though—nix. The footsteps of the policemen were dogged by members of the gang, who took turns trailing, while others killed dull evenings on the corner by shying missiles at passing plutocrats.

The situation became positively unbearable, so the captain of the famous Fourth called his merry men about him last night and they had a conference.

"Ho, me brave lads," he said, "we have a dangerous task before us tonight. If there is a man here now who wants to drop out, this is his chance. What say ye, me hearties?"

Not a man moved, but many were the murmurs of keen anticipation, for of late excitement had not been theirs, since the Sunday tilting of lids is not so popular as a pastime now as in the "good old days."

Let us make a few dots . . . as does the novelist to indicate an indefinite lapse of time. Darkness had fallen and the hands of the self-winding clock in the station house pointed to 7:59 o'clock. A big, black, vibrating car has drawn up to the side door of the West-end bastille and the muffled clatter of the powerful engines remind one of the pawing of an impatient charger. Another moment and four dark forms, whiskered and goggled with sable kerchiefs concealing the lower parts of the faces, and black the upper parts of the faces, and black slouch hats pulled well down over the eyes, emerge almost silently from the pleasureless pile of masonry and climb into the machine. Before the party is whisked away into the darkness there is a short whispered conference which a Sherlock Holmes, concealed on the hood of the machine, might have overheard as:

"Hey, you, Danny; have ye got a chew on ye? I give me last nibble to Mike I there, and me teet's on edge."

A jerk, a series of rapid fire chugs, a zip of the controlling lever and the mysterious party is off on the mission of life and death. Through cross streets the automobile dashes with smoke and stench-odor—also bellies along behind is an unidentifiable sinister air of foreboding which the staring natives cannot overcome. Terrified children rush to their mothers' arms, strong men trembling like aspen leaves, back out of the gutters and whisper one to another:

"Who is dem fools a-breakin' the speed limit? The police oughta put a stop to them young fellers runnin' around thata way."

Still almost silently and without attracting much notice, Capt. Foster, Patrolmen Mode, Hoffstater and Nally, for it is they, reach the scene of action. The machine rushes past a corner which is the rendezvous of the "Steenth Ward Gang," whose members have each some record to exploit in song and story else they wouldn't be members. "De" being interested at the moment in riotous and high-browed discussion of baseball averages to date, pay no attention to the mysterious four in the black, vibrating car. The car goes to the street and turning at the corner back again. Several times it passes the corner, after which the party goes fishing in a mountain brook with rod and fly. Finally the horn on the big car emits a short, defiant grunt which attracts the attention of the criminals and the chief of detectives of the self-winding clock in the station house pointed to 7:59 o'clock. A big, black, vibrating car has drawn up to the side door of the West-end bastille and the muffled clatter of the powerful engines remind one of the pawing of an impatient charger. Another moment and four dark forms, whiskered and goggled with sable kerchiefs concealing the lower parts of the faces, and black the upper parts of the faces, and black slouch hats pulled well down over the eyes, emerge almost silently from the pleasureless pile of masonry and climb into the machine. Before the party is whisked away into the darkness there is a short whispered conference which a Sherlock Holmes, concealed on the hood of the machine, might have overheard as:

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ARGUMENTS ON NEW SCHOOL LAW HEARD.

Full Court of Appeals In Attendance When Case Is Presented.

Frankfort, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Arguments were heard to-day by the full bench of the Court of Appeals in the case involving the constitutionality of the new school law, which organizes a county board of education in each county in the State. The case was presented for the State by Thomas McGregor, assistant Attorney General; Judge Jerre Sullivan, of Richmond, and Hunter Wood. The other side was represented by John A. Duffy, of Hopkinsville. The law was upheld by the lower court at Hopkinsville in a test case which was filed before the county judge. An appeal was taken from the decision of the lower court, so that the Court of Appeals could finally pass on the question which has been in dispute ever since the law was passed.

FIVE STARTERS TO RACE IN THE 100-YARD DASH.

Pittsburg, May 13.—There is every indication that the stellar 100-yard sprint of the athletic year will be presented at the monster free athletic carnival to be held here on July 10.

Announcement has been made that Robert Cloughen and Lawson Robertson, the greatest short-distance men in American amateur ranks, will meet in a special 100-yard struggle on that date. The big meet is under the auspices of the Pittsburg Press. Sharp rivalry has long existed between these clever exponents of objet shift, and won't the cinder path! They are so evenly matched that tape judges even show signs of excitement when these men meet, knowing full well that they are going to have trouble in picking the first form under the wire.

"Beaten by an inch" has long been used to style a close finish. It is most applicable in a race whenever Cloughen and Robertson are the principals because there is seldom more than a foot or less existing between the long-limbed, powerful pair as they dart against the worsted. Marvels at getting under way, they tear through space, burning up the surface by their magnificent strides.

Cloughen is one of the most perfect physical specimens now gracing the American people. A giant in stature, with massive limbs, wedge-shaped torso, oak-like arms, he is a veritable Hercules.

Robertson is in possession of even greater physical charms than his rival, is none the less skillful in blazing the way over a smooth track, defying Father Time to thwart his efforts.

Eastern supporters of athletics are interested in the special event which is to form one of many features of the program on July 10. They declare that it will be a contest worth going miles to see. W. L. Jones, the well-known amateur sportsman of New York, writes that a delegation of metropolitan lovers of sprinting will come on to see Cloughen and Robertson engage in their brilliant race, for both it will prove to be.

Experienced timers will snap their watches on the flying figures. With weather conditions auspicious and track alike, it is agreed that even time is bound to be beaten, with a grand prospect of the 100-yard high mark being equaled if not reduced by the fraction of a second.

Cloughen and Robertson will start training at once. They will have ample time to round into the finest of form and be on edge when over the announcer calls them to the scratch and arouses nerve strain in thousands of expectant hearts.

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Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

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FRIDAY.....MAY 14, 1909

"Business."

Thursday Evening, May 13.—The New York stock market was irregular, with an easier tone, closing slightly lower for most issues.

Money on call was steady at 1½ to 2 per cent., with the ruling rate 2 per cent. Time loans were a shade easier at 2½ to 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm.

The Chicago wheat market ruled easy on better weather conditions for the growing crop, closing unchanged to ½c lower. Corn and provisions closed firm and oats steady.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points and ruled strong, closing 6 to 16 points net higher.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, market 5c to 10c higher, and the sheep market weak.

Pulling For Good Roads.

The meeting of the directors of the Kentucky Good Roads Association gives proof that the work in behalf of navigable highways is going steadily on.

Just now the association is especially concerned in the Bosworth-Wyatt proposition for the amendment of the Constitution by which counties may levy for road-building purposes more than they are now permitted to do; by which, also, State aid may be given under certain restrictions. The adoption of that proposition being the immediate need of the champions of good roads, the association will from this time forth bend its efforts to arouse the interest of the voters. From one end of the State to the other there will be a wholesome agitation, that those who do not understand the scope of the proposition or grasp the value of good roads may learn something to their advantage.

Any reasonable project for the acquisition and maintenance of good roads deserves unanimous support. When the Farm Life Commission appointed by President Roosevelt made its report it dwelt upon the discovery that the farmers everywhere called for better roads. Like the farmers of the rest of the country, the farmers of Kentucky need good roads about as badly as their communities need good schools—which is saying a great deal. The lack of roads compels them to endure isolation, inconvenience, discomfort and money losses.

A writer in the New York Evening Post goes into statistics on the subject. He consults various authorities and learns that the farmers of the country, from properly constructed roads, would be able to save $250,000,000 a year. In the matter of marketing the wheat crop alone the saving would amount to $10,000,000; in marketing the corn crop over $12,000,000, and in marketing the cotton crop about $5,000,000. The writer adds:

"Bad roads restrict educational facilities, limit the rural free-delivery service, and prevent the proper development of social life in the country. Good roads permit of grade schools in the country, extend the rural free-delivery service, and check the exodus of young men and women from the farm to the city. Already, in localities where roads have been improved, we see the movement from the city to the farm."

Kentucky, traversed by a network of excellent highways, hard and smooth in all kinds of weather, would be a new State. If Kentucky, and she would be a more prosperous and more contented State, city than ever she has been.

Keep Schools Out of Politics.

There is one reason exists for a school system, and that reason is, in a word, education. Civic growth depends upon individual growth and individual growth rests primarily upon education. The best school system is, therefore, the one medium by which the individual is developed into the best citizen, through whom, in turn, the community gets good government, the benefits of which public opinion and the other countless advantages of men and women well trained.

Education being the great purpose of a school system, it is important that the $900,000 now devoted by the Louisville public annually to the purpose shall be administered so as to go to the farthest possible point in accomplishing results. Not a cent of it should be wasted. But there is bound to be a waste somehow if the funds are not expended by a force concentrating upon the task its thought, its watchfulness, its resourcefulness, its regard for methodical customs and its concern for the cause of education.

The present scheme of school organization in Louisville is loose-jointed, cumbersome and totally inadequate. Fourteen men, most of whom usually look at a public school more as an employment agency than as a medium of mental training, are elected along partisan lines from magisterial districts. The interest is scattered. The school work lags.

Now, if there entered into the school question the matter of representative government the democratic principle underlying our entire governmental system would oppose any change. The school organization, however, is not a law-making organization. No statutes can emanate from its deliberations. On the other hand, the organization is strictly and wholly an executive body. It is charged with the administration of valuable real estate, the expenditure of large funds for a definite purpose and the supervision of the general work of expert educators. It is plainly a managing force, not a legislative force.

The ideal school organization, therefore, is that management which gains the maximum of educational potentiality with a minimum of expenditure, which allows no considerations of favoritism, political partisanship or personal advantage to control. In view of the character of the school work there is only one proper body to be put at its head and that is a small group—say of five men—in the form of a School Commission.

A few men chosen from the city at large, not because they have certain party leanings but because they are splendidly equipped to administer great properties, would make the present antiquated scheme of administration look silly. Properly selected, they would take politics out of the schools and schools out of politics.

Other cities are steadily abandoning the old clumsy organization for the compact commission and the revolutions result in the saving of money and the increase in the educational efficiency of the pedagogic forces. Louisville citizens owe it to present and future generations to ask the General Assembly for a reconstruction of the local school organization, since the revolution can be accomplished only through a charter amendment. The position of candidates for the Legislature must be made clear on the subject; citizens of all walks must evince their deep-seated interest in the movement; there must be no lagging or dallying. The present School Board idea is unfit and obsolete. The cause of education and economy cries out for a School Commission.

An Admirable Lesson.

The parable of the talents has puzzled a great many people before Mr. Shenstone, of Toronto, used it to such noble advantage. The responsibility and the accountability of the man trusted, his intimate and personal relationship to the man who trusts him, his dependence and his independence, his bondage and his freedom, all these have been questions unsolved and, as many believed, insolvable. If it were possible to establish a rule of right living that should care for administrative ability, if one might lay down a law of rectitude which none might transgress, is it credible that things would be much better than they are? The personal application of Mr. Shenstone's recognition of his mission, so unexpected and so unusual, is not for us to comment upon; but, when out of his individual knowledge and experience, he emerges into the larger field of workday life; when, considerations of faith apart, he speaks of the broader, more general and less occupied field of endeavor, then is he by way of being a prophet.

Among the complaints in France today which have led up to an unfortunate condition in the public service is the increasing habit of "sabotage." We know it here under the cant name of "soldiering," but the whole world is suffering from this leakage of power and performance, for the most part deliberately inflicted. Of all the virtues, loyalty to the employer is the rarest; of all the qualities, love of the task is the least general; of all the good marks, cheerfulness and punctuality are the most to be sought. There are to-day a trustor and a trustee, but they do not recognize their mutual obligations. The one looks upon the other as "the old man," "the boss," the enemy. From the hour of his coming in to the hour of his leaving, he wastes much time, much energy and more temper in contriving ingenious methods of circumventing his employer. It does not occur to him for one moment that in so doing he is defrauding, and his fellow-workers, first-class judges in matters of "smartness," applaud him the more that his nugatory inventiveness is prosperous. And, on the other hand, the employer, trained to envisage his employes from a defensive point of view, disposed from the first to consider the mutual relationship as one of veiled enmity and of unacknowledged friction, is disposed to make no concessions and few allowances. He says to himself that he will be lucky if he gets what he pays for; so lucky that he will arrange his scale of payment on such a basis as to make allowance for the work which he knows he will not get, for the goods that should be, but will not be, delivered. With the rarest exceptions, he contemplates labor as a necessary evil and a possible explosive; as something, at all events, which will hold him up, throw him down and have regard only to itself.

The paradise pictured by Mr. Shenstone is sufficiently uncommon as to be notable; here, at all events, is an Arcadian community in which the weakest do not go to the wall, in which old age is honored and rewarded, in which ability and inventiveness are premiated, in which and over which the boss is as a beneficent and bountiful diety.

According to his gifts, mental, moral and physical, man shall render account to his Creator. Nothing that is his is his own; nothing but his conscience, his character, his genius. And, with those things for which he is to be held accountable, he must make the best use; if he may, the perfect use, and, at the lowest, such a use as, in default of good result, may show the noble intention. There is no failure possible to the honest, and no success so marked and conspicuous as to raise a man above his fellows, and to exalt that self-appreciation which is the first step, and the only essential step, to depreciation of others.

What a gospel it is; how easy and how simple, how unattainable and how complex! Let us but live up to it and our courts would be bankrupt of sensation, our banks in less need of the lamentable list of suicides sensibly shortened. This is the twentieth century after Christ, and we are still disputing as to the applicability of his parables to workaday life; we are still sniffingly Pharisaic and disgustingly superior, and the only rule of universal application in business circles is, "Watch him." It is refreshing to light on a man of wide and active experience who is hopeful and helpful and believing; whose enthusiasm for right living is not a pose, and whose earnestness is an example as well as an encouragement. Mr. Shenstone has placed before us very vividly and picturesquely the true relationship, the real significance of the trustee and his trust. So admirable and timely a lesson must not be lost.

Reducing English To a Pulp.

The suggestion of Prof. Brander Matthews and other adherents of the spelling reform cult that the so-called simplified or phonetic spelling would make English easier for foreigners and so pave the way for the expansion of English as the universal language is ingeniously controverted by Albert Schinz in the North American Review. Mr. Schinz holds that it is the erratic English spelling that tends to make the tongue easy to foreigners, and that to "reform" the present orthography would render English more difficult for strangers, whetever might be the effect for natives.

"Observe," says Mr. Schinz, "that you will never find a foreigner who has had any trouble with English orthography. Occasionally, if he has a superficial mind, he may think it funny; for instance, when he sees a sound in French by one sign ch, represented in English by nine different ones: shine, pension, sugar, issue, conscious, nation, social, ocean, charade. But whatever he may think of it, this spelling gives him no trouble. Read over the list of words just quoted; every one of them is a foreign word, or let us rather say an international word. Except for some slight differences in Schein, conscient and the Arabic sukkar, they have even retained their native spelling in English. And, for the vocabulary at least, this is exactly what makes English easy to foreigners. Spell those words according to the universal system of orthography—i. e., almost phonetically—they will no longer be recognized. In the French system, for instance, they would read, according to the dictionary thought the best by some English scientific authorities, namely, John Bellows': chaine, pennchenne, chougue'r, ichyou, konnchess, nechenn, sochel, ochenn, charside. Up to the last one, they will all at once become entirely new words to the stranger. English will thus become as difficult language to learn as any other, since the spelling, thanks to which the stranger has at least something to rely upon, will be entirely changed."

So the writer quoted comes to the question whether it is the purpose of the reformers to simplify the orthography for English people or to make it easy for foreigners, and he adds that the ultimate end of phonetic spelling would be to make the language, perhaps, easier for natives and almost impossible for foreigners.

And Mr. Schinz makes his own bold suggestions, as follows:

"The difficulty of English for strangers does not lie in its orthography, but in its pronunciation. Abroad, people will constantly say that they can read and write English readily while unable to utter a word or to understand a word of the polen language; as, of course, vice versa, a great many English and Americans can read and write French long before they can understand, or make themselves understood; the other languages are just as difficult for them to pronounce as English is for others. The only difference is that English stands alone with its system, or lack of system, of pronunciation. When a Frenchman knows how to write German, he is at the same time able to speak the language, if not beautifully, at least so as to be understood; the same holds for a German speaking French.

"We have not seen anybody yet, either on the side of the reformers, or on that of their opponents, who has called attention to this difference between the spoken and the written language in English; and yet one realizes now the importance of it. The language that is difficult is the spoken language, while the written language remains easier than any other living language. Therefore, if you wish to use English as the world's language, you ought to adopt the form of the written, and not of the spoken language. In other words, you must reform not the spelling, but the pronunciation of English; you must not try to spell English as it is pronounced, but to pronounce it as it is spelled. You would thus keep the advantages of the language as set forth by Prof. Matthews, and get rid of its drawbacks."

Of course, it might have been expected when the movement began for simplified spelling that there would develop a counter movement for simplified pronunciation, and so Mr. Schinz fires the opening gun. Mr. Schinz is himself a foreigner, and he speaks from his own experience with English. If he succeeds in launching a movement for reformed pronunciation and his and Prof. Matthews' gallant crews comes into conflict we may expect—well, what might we expect is we could have a set-to between the Tower of Babel and Billingsgate?

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of war veterans die every year the pension expenditures go on increasing. In 1890 the pension appropriation was not quite $110,000,000; ten years later, in 1900, it was a little more than $142,000,000; while ten years after that, in 1910, it is more than $160,000,000.

The first effect of the British budget proposals, so far as they apply to tobacco, will be to curtail consumption; the Government makes its estimates on that assumption, and merchants agree that there is no longer occasion for an increased acreage.

Not since the Duke of York marched his men up the hill, then marched them down again, has there been anything more absurd than a Congress, in special session, amending an existing law by re-enacting it.

Points About People.

Mr. W. Edwin Russell will be the host at an informal vaudeville party at Fontaine Ferry Park this evening, followed by a supper, in honor of Miss Margaret Dorsey, of Pittsburg, who will arrive to-day to visit Miss Mary Dabney for ten days:

The party will include:

MISSES.

Mary Dabney, Susan Dorr.
Margaret Dorsey,

MESSRS.

W. Edwin Russell, George E. Wood-
Charles Wooldridge, ruff.

* * *

Mrs. David B. Sperry, regent of the John Marshall Chapter, D. A. R., returned home from New York yesterday, where she has been sight-seeing and shopping since the meeting of the National Congress, D. A. R., in Washington, April 19. Mrs. Sperry has been selected by the newly-elected president general, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, as one of the Continental Hall committee.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Sales, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly Miss Anne Holloway, is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Holloway, on Fourth avenue.

* * *

Mrs. William R. Grigsby arrived the first of the week from Little Rock to visit her aunt, Mrs. Charles Thixton, at her home, on Third avenue, after which she will go to New York, where she will make her future home.

* * *

Miss Lottie Lee Peter left yesterday afternoon to visit Miss Emma Roy for several days at her home "Ellersville," on the Bardstown road.

* * *

Miss Lee Long Babbitt, who had expected to leave yesterday for an extended trip East, in Washington, New York and Boston, has postponed her visit for two weeks.

* * *

Mr. V. P. Eubank and daughter, Miss Lucile Eubank, of Bowling Green, arrived Wednesday for a week's visit to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Eubank at their home in Belgravia.

* * *

Miss Elise Womack has returned from Pleasure Ridge Park, where she has been the guest of Miss Pauline Cooke since last Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Vaughn Scott, of Wilson, N. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. F. Gregory, for a month's stay, after which she will visit relatives in Denver.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Eaches Ridgely and Miss Louise Ridgely, widow and daughter of the late Consul General Ben. H. Ridgely, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson at Mansfield, their residence, near Jeffersontown, Jefferson county.

* * *

Mrs. James Dent, of Leitchfield, is the guest of Mrs. S. R. Dent. She will return home on Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Gilbert Sedgwick Cowan entertained at a delightful bridge party yesterday afternoon at her home, in Cherokee Park, in honor of her guest, Miss Natalie Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Cowan's guests were the following:

MESDAMES.

Andrew Cowan, Hueling Davis,
Embry Swearingen, Harry P. Wood,
Robert M. Carrier, Casselberry Dunkerson.
Isaac F. Starks,
Philip Corbusier, Garrison, of St.
Robert M. Kelly, Louis.
Owsley Brown,

MISSES.

Mattie Sevier Bonnie, Natalie Gilbert,
Nannie Hite Winston, Marie Thompson,
Margaret Curd.

* * *

Dr. David Barrow, Miss Artemisia Barrow and guest, Miss Deborah Adams, of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Richard C. Stoll and Mr. George Grant expect to take a motor-car trip on Thursday to Louisville.—[Lexington Leader.

* * *

Miss Lily Cecil, of Danville, who has been visiting Miss Julia Caldwell for two weeks, returned home yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker Maury, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. William Dalriffe.

* * *

Miss Alice Rankin, of Henderson, is the guest of Mrs. Grace Luckett, on Hill street, for a visit of several days.

* * *

Miss Helen Morton, of St. Louis, will arrive to-day to visit Miss Evelyn Whitney, and to attend her wedding on Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. George Berry, fo Frankfort, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stone Bush at Kenwood, has returned home.

* * *

Mr. George Todd and family will leave shortly for their country place, "Knob Edge."

* * *

Mrs. Junius Caldwell was the hostess of a luncheon yesterday at her home on Second street in honor of her guest, Mrs. Rufus P. Johnson, of New York.

Mrs. Caldwell's guests included the following:

MESDAMES.

Rufus P. Johnson, William Griffitha,
Samuel Boyle, James Guthrie
John G. Hughes, Caldwell,
Charles Barton, John J. Moren,
Arthur Ferguson, Caldwell Norton,
George L. Danforth, John Barr.

* * *

Mrs. Stewart O. Marshall and little son, Stewart O. Marshall, of Henderson, are the guests of Mrs. Marshall's aunt, Mrs. George M. Smith, for a week's visit.

* * *

Mrs. W. Y. Davis is visiting in Danville, the guest of her father, Mr. Joseph McDowell.

* * *

Mrs. W. P. Swope, of Owenton, is here, the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Stamper.

* * *

Mr. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, is here attending the Baptist convention.

* * *

Mrs. R. F. Platt entertained at bridge last Monday afternoon at her home on Fourth avenue.

* * *

Miss Ruth Bryan, of Owenton, is spending a few days here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Botts, of Owenton, are guests of Mrs. Ella Sanders.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Eaches Ridgely and Miss Louise Ridgely, widow and daughter of the late Consul General Ben H. Ridgely, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, at Mansfield, their residence, near Jeffersontown, Jefferson county.

Hanghian—Patterson.

Central City, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—A very pretty home wedding, elegant in its simplicity, was that of Miss Alice Hanghian, the handsome daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanghian, and Mr. Gibbons Patterson, of Island, which took place at the home of the bride Thursday afternoon. The parlor, prettily decorated in palms, ferns and cut flowers, the color scheme being green and white, was the scene of the ceremony, the Rev. A. Meyering, of Owensboro, the officiating minister, standing directly in front of the mantel, which was banked high with flowers. The wedding march, played by Mrs. S. J. Gish, a sister of the groom, announced the coming of the bridal party. The attendants, Miss Mary Hanghian, a sister of the bride, and Mr. Russell Glass, preceded the bride and groom. The bridesmaid was very attractive in a princess gown of blue, with a large picture hat. The bride, one of Central City's pretty as well as popular girls, was never so charming as on her wedding day, wearing a going-away gown of tan, with hat, gloves and shoes to match. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left for a bridal trip to Northern points and will be at home at Island after the 15th of June.

Married At Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—Charles W. Sherrill, of bank cashier of Tennyson, Ind., and Miss Mary F. Brooke, of Henderson, Ky., were united in marriage in this city to-day.

No Change of Headquarters.

Boston, May 13.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will continue to be the headquarters of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors. Although W. T. Taylor, formerly Attorney General of Indiana, and Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, made strong pleas at today's session of the Grand Division, in behalf of the Indiana city, they could not induce the convention to move the general offices.

STORIES OF THE TOWN.

Maj. A. T. Wood, who has been Pension Agent in Louisville for five years, in spite of rumors periodically promulgated from Washington to the effect that there wasn't goin' to be no more pension agency, is one of the most successful politicians Kentucky has had to do with. The reason he is successful, say some of those who know about his career, is that he possesses a political asset which can't be beaten: he was born in a log cabin.

Being born in a log cabin, provided one has in view running for some job within the gift of the people, or, perhaps, within the gift of somebody who has to depend upon the votes of the boys in the trenches, is the wisest thing that can be done. Just as the advice is given to be careful in the selection of one's grandparents, so it is worth while also to attend to the place where one is first to see the light.

The politician who happens to be carelessly dropped by the stork at the front door of some mansion decorated with lightning-rods and bay-windows, and surrounded by granitoid walks, flower-beds and other evidences of plutocratic inclinations, has a handicap to start out with that is frequently fatal to ambition. This was recognized by the Honorable Charles Warren Fairbanks, the well-known Indiana statesman, who, to strengthen the position he had gained by conference to the standby of the common people, buttermilk, gave careful publicity to the fact that he was born in a humble cot, not a log-cabin, indeed, but a sort of second cousin of it. And that helped some.

So Maj. Wood, who happened along some few years ago in Fleming county, was wise enough to pick out a log-cabin, just as good as that possessed by Abe Lincoln. As a good Republican and a veteran of the Civil war, in which he won his title by actual fighting for it, he has found the log-cabin circumstance to be of value. In witness whereof is the fact that he is holding down the pension agency out at Fourth and Chestnut, and seems to have the job mortgaged for several years longer.

* * *

Louisville is feeling proud these days because of her claims upon the cabinet of President Taft. It was developed not long ago that Ross Todd is a cousin of Jacob Dickinson, the new Secretary of War, and it now turns out that Charles F. Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who is physically and mentally one of the biggest men in the country, is the brother-in-law of Alfred Brandeis, the grain man. A photograph of Mr. Nagel over Mr. Brandeis' desk suggested questions about him to a visitor the other day, and the Louisville man told of the relationship.

"We were boys in school together in St. Louis," said Mr. Brandeis. "Nagel was a sturdy, game youngster, and one of the most popular fellows in school. He had the right staff in him then, and I expect great things of him as Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

Mr. Nagel, who was Mr. Taft's campaign manager in the West, has been in Louisville more than once, and has many friends here.

* * *

Bourbon county, of which Paris is the capital, is said to be unique among all counties, provinces and shires in the world. Like other governmental units, she possesses a courthouse, referred to in the local press as the temple of justice. That, of course, is not unusual, but the peculiar and unique feature of her possession of it is that she has just insured it against wind. Think of it! Actually being able to get insurance on a courthouse, where lawyers are wont to gather and tell what they know or think they know!

A local attorney of some prominence, who vouched for the insurance having been placed, exhibited the news paper clipping, the headline of which was: "Courthouse Insured Against Wind." Wherever shown, the clipping never failed to produce consternation, particularly if there were lawyers in the crowd. Some of the judges of the Jefferson Circuit Court, it was whispered yesterday, had heard of the revolutionary action that Bourbon county has taken, and were preparing to get into communication with the tornado insurance company which accepted the risk.

"I'm afraid nothing will come of it, however," one of them was quoted as saying, "because the rate for a policy of that kind on the Jefferson courthouse would probably be prohibitive. Why, we'd be almost sure to collect, you know."

* * *

Since the luncheon given last week to Riccardo Martin, the tenor, in which greens and jowl comprised the piece de resistance of the meal, several enterprising dairy lunches, taking advantage of the publicity given the fact that the dish was part of the typical "old-fashioned Kentucky dinner," have added it to their menu.

A local man who occasionally gets his pie and milk at the one-arm caravanseries was present the other day when a patron of the place ordered the food made famous by the tenor's fondness for it.

"I'll take greens and jowel," he said tentatively, "but it's got to be of to-day's making." They gave it to him without explaining the length of time consumed in the preparation of the "jowel."

ON THE FUNNYBONE.

The Village Sage.

A sage was old Diogenes,
Who discoursed from a tub
Set out before
A grocery store
Along with sample grub.

There roosted old Diogenes
From eight o'clock till six,
With wagging jaw
Discussing law
And local politics.

And now and then into the store
Went old Diogenes
To take a look
And maybe hook
Some codfish or some cheese.

* * *

The Limit.

"Ever in hard luck?"

"Yes. One time I slept in a park and got my meals by stealing peanuts from the squirrels."

* * *

A Gob of Philosophy.

"Most men think they are good husbands."

"Well?"

"And most wives humor them in that belief."

* * *

Much Needed.

She owes more calls
Than she can pay
And it befalls
She wishes they
Who make the laws
Would note this fact
And pass a social
Bankrupt act.

* * *

Times Change.

"It's a golf Cabinet these days."

"What has become of the former tennis Cabinet?"

"I s'pose they're glad to act as caddies now."

* * *

Why Is This?

"All the world's a stage."

"But you never see a crowd of girls hanging around a boiler factory to watch the matinee idols come out."

* * *

Some People.

"Some people like to tell an alleged funny story, but won't listen to one of yours."

"Quite so. And some people like to offer friendly advice, but won't take any."

Troops Leave Reelfoot Lake.

Union City, Tenn., May 13.—An order was received here to-day recalling the remaining troops detailed in the Reelfoot Lake regions, and they left here late to-day. As it has been agreed to postpone the other night-rider trials until July, the presence of the soldiers was not considered necessary, as the civil authorities now have the situation well in hand.

PLAN TO HOLD CROPS FOR HIGHEST PRICES

FARMERS' UNION PROPOSES TO BUILD WAREHOUSES.

WHEAT WILL NOT BE RUSHED TO CHICAGO MARKET.

EQUITY SOCIETY INTERESTED.

Springfield, Mo., May 13.—A plan to construct a chain of warehouses in the grain producing territory for the purpose of holding wheat for high prices was indorsed here to-day by the mass meeting of the grain growers and cattle growers' branch of the National Farmers' Union. It is believed by delegates in attendance that farmers by next season will be prepared to handle a large per cent. of their crops in this way.

At the invitation of the American Society of Equity, the farmers also promised to co-operate with that organization. Theodore G. Nelson, national organizer for the Equity Society, addressed the meeting.

The report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted, urges opposition to the legislation which aims to control railroad rates by ignoring State's rights in the matter, and indorses the efforts of Congressmen to obtain appropriations for agricultural schools. The use of cotton in the manufacture of twine, rope, sacks and other articles in common use is also indorsed. It was stated in the meeting that 6,000,000 more bales of cotton would be consumed if manufacturers would use the cotton of the South instead of importing jute from the Philippines.

Mr. Nelson, of the Equity Society, in his address told of the comprehensive plans of that organization.

"The object sought by the members of the Grain Growers' Department this year," said he, "is much the same as the purpose for which this convention has been called by the Farmers' Union. By collective marketing, the members of the society will sell their grain to the millers, and export products will be sold direct to the English and Scottish wholesale co-operative societies of Great Britain. In this way we will pass crops by the speculator and be our own middlemen. By getting for themselves the profits which goes to the separator and the middlemen, the grain growers will, no matter whether the price be high or low, get a greater income from the sale of their crops, without corresponding increase in cost of bread to the consumers."

D. J. Neill, of Fort Worth, Tex., president of the Texas State Union, warned farmers to prepare for aggressive action against greedy wheat operators of Chicago and New York.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY

RECEIVES SETBACK IN THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

Committee Decides Not To Admit Outside Speakers—Discussion On Psychotherapy.

Boston, Mass., May 13.—An attempt by so-called radicals in the church to have members of the other denominations invited to deliver addresses was defeated to-day by the general committee in charge of the Episcopal Church congress in session in this city. The congress does not represent the Episcopal Church in an official capacity, but the committee decided that to admit outside speakers might add to the turmoil which arose from the passage of the "open pulpit" amendment adopted by the last general conference. At to-night's session was discussed the subject of psychotherapy as embodied in the Emmanuel movement, a system of mental and spiritual healing, originated by the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, of this city. The session was largely attended.

Psychotherapy, as an aid to pastoral work, was defended by the Rev. Lyman P. Rowell, of Northampton, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Marquis, of Detroit. Dr. Thomas Darlington, health officer of New York City, and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, of Springfield, Mass., formerly dean of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, Faribault, Minn., held dissenting opinions.

Dr. Powell said in his address: "The Emmanuel movement is the first intelligent and systematic effort to save psychotherapy to scientific medicine by placing the responsibility on the doctor for the determination of the times and instances in which it is to be employed, to save it from appropriation to the uses of schismatic cults by re-enforcing it with faith, common to the Catholic and Protestant alike."

Dr. Darlington said: "The danger of the movement is not to the medical profession, but to the church. The church has at many times in the past suffered from quackery. If psychotherapy becomes a function of the church, the opportunities of such people are multiplied."

Rev. Dr. Slattery said, among other things; "Though I do not believe psychotherapy a permanent part of pastoral work, I think its use by clergymen is making a definite contribution. It is preached to doctors as no sermon could do that they must be obviously religious men. I almost dare to predict that within ten years doctors and nurses who are not plainly religious people, will be discredited, whatever their technical skill."

CONFERENCE

OF KENTUCKY STUDENTS TO BE HELD AT DANVILLE.

Takes Place June 11 To 17—Brings Together Leaders In Religious Activities.

Danville, Ky., May 13.—(Special.)—Arrangements for the Kentucky Students' Summer Conference, which will be held in Danville June 11 to 17, are about completed. Mr. P. C. Dix, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. J. S. Moore, secretary of the Students' Department, have been in Danville this week in the interest of the conference. This conference, while not a large gathering, is one of the most important held in Kentucky during the year. It brings together those who lead in the religious activities of the colleges and universities.

The purpose of the conference is to give these men the best technical training in order that Christian work and for general inspiration. The programme is unusual in its strength. No religious or educational gathering in Kentucky will bring together this year a more notable group of educational and religious leaders than this conference. Mr. Dix and Mr. Moore report the outlook for the conference brighter this year than ever.

The mornings of the conference will be given to meetings, but the afternoons will be reserved for recreation and sports. The afternoon features of the conference will be under the supervision of Mr. John Prall, of Iowa State College, a man who was well known a few years ago as one of the leading athletes of America. At 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m. the platform meetings of the conference will be held. The delegates during their stay in Danville will be quartered in Breckinridge Hall and will board at College Home. On June 12 and 13 the faculty conference will be held. Many professors of the State and out of the State will be drawn to this convention, which is held in connection with the conference. The following is a list of notable men who have signified their intention of being present:

F. H. Burt, Chicago; the Rev. Herbert Willet, Chicago; the Rev. Ira Landrith, D. D., Nashville; the Rev. W. N. Anderson, Nashville; Mr. John Prall, Ames, Ia.; Prof. E. H. Lindley, Bloomington, Ind.; Mr. S. Perry Wilson, Columbus, O.; Mr. E. O. Jacob, Chicago; Mr. R. E. Lewis, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Henry F. Cope, Chicago, and the Rev. R. S. Boyd, Hawesville, Ky.

CORONER THINKS JOYCE TOOK POISON BY MISTAKE.

Patrick Joyce Drank Solution of Carbolic Acid, But No One Saw Him.

Patrick Joyce, 49 years of age, who lived with his mother, Mrs. Ellen Joyce, at 217 North Eighteenth street, drank a solution containing half an ounce of carbolic acid at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died from the poison an hour later.

Joyce had been an invalid for more than four years. He had never recovered from the effects of burns when a mass of molten metal splashed on him at a foundry in which he was working as a molder. For some time he had been melancholy, but according to the statements of his mother, he never intimated that he would take his life.

Suffering with an old open wound on the leg, Joyce had been using a solution containing the acid to wash the leg. It is not known exactly when, or in what circumstance he drank the poison, as he was alone in the little sitting-room of his mother's home for the greater portion of the afternoon. About 5 o'clock Mrs. Joyce was in the kitchen preparing supper when she heard groans coming from the room which her son occupied. She went to the sitting-room to find the man writhing in agony on the floor. His mouth was badly burned.

Dr. D. H. W. Borgman was called and worked for an hour in an effort to save the victim, but was unsuccessful.

Coroner Croves was called and said that, judging by the history of the case and the statements of the members of the family, death was due to an accidental dose of poison.

CALL TO ORDER; DOWN TO WORK

(Continued from First Page.)

churches of the city occupied the 359 seats behind the speaker's stand last night and led the convention in music. The singing was spirited and inspiring, and the chorus harmonized splendidly, considering the fact that they are not accustomed to singing together. Much of the success ful work, however, is due to the splendid leading of the Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Barcater, of Kansas City. Mrs. Barcafer presides at the piano and her husband directs the chorus.

The devotional service last night was conducted by the Rev. George W. Truett, of Dallas, Tex. When he came forward and that peculiarly plaintive, persuading, earnest voice of his was uplifted in the reading of the Scriptures, there were many of the people of this city who recalled the fact that he conducted the devotions each day last year during the great International Sunday-school Convention. His voice filled all parts of the armory building last night and was exceedingly impressive also.

The Rev. Lansing Burrows, secretary of the convention, prides himself on his accuracy in handling statistics and documents, and well he may, for it is generally conceded that he is one of the best secretaries of religious assemblies to be found in all the land. But even Homer is said to have nodded sometimes. Last night Dr. Pickard moved that Secretary Burrows cast the vote of the assembly for President Joshua Levering for a second term. Just before this Dr. Burrows had announced that there were in the hall at the time 1,309 accredited delegates. In casting his ballot he said: "I cast the votes of 1,119 delegates for Joshua Levering for president." In a moment a number of the delegates saw the discrepancy, and one called out: "Who gets the other 209?" But the big secretary did not hear or heed.

* * *

Dr. Hawthorne Still a Giant.

That was a dramatic moment last night when the revered and feeble Dr. J. B. Hawthorne arose to nominate A. F. Riley, of Texas, one of the vice presidents. He had been heard by the multitudes in this city in years agone when he stood in the pulpit of the Broadway Baptist church; he had been heard by the vast assemblages who loved to hang upon his preaching in Atlanta, Nashville and Richmond. For many, many years he has been called the Demosthenes of the Southern Baptist ministry. Once his stately form was erect and imposing, and his words were golden. Last night he stood under the weight of years, and leaned heavily upon a crutch.

"Mr. President, my speaking days in this convention are almost over," said he in the beginning. But as he dwelt upon the splendid fights Mr. Riley had been making in the great cause of temperance, the "old man eloquent" stood forth again, and the light of a holy passion leaped from the eyes that have not yet grown dim. All who saw him listened with rapt attention, and felt profoundly as they remembered.

* * *

Dr Mullins a Favorite.

It is easy to see that President E. Y. Mullins, of this city, is a prime favorite with the thousands of delegates. His address of welcome last night completely captivated the large audience. Indeed he was greeted with applause, in spite of the fact that the rules of the convention forbid applause, as soon as he came forward. He welcomed the delegates in the name of all the Baptist institutions now existing in this city, and in the name of "the Baptist Home for Aged Women, yet to be, and in the name of the Great Baptist Sanitarium of Louisville, which is rapidly coming to be."

QUINTET CLUB CONCERT AT SEELBACH TO-NIGHT.

Interesting Programme Arranged For Occasion Insures Treat For Lovers of Music.

The Louisville Quintet Club will give the third of the series of concerts this evening in the red room of The Seelbach. Owing to a number of postponements occasioned by the accident which recently befell Charles Letzler, first violinist, the plans of the organization have been changed somewhat. However, with the opening of their season in the fall the public will be treated to a number of very attractive programmes which are now being rehearsed.

Miss Elsa Becker will assist in this evening's concert, playing the first violin parts in the two quartets and the Humperdink quintet. Mrs. Alinda Vanderlich Ruddolph, Karl Schmidt and Mrs. J. E. Whitney will play the Beethoven trio which is so familiar to the advanced musician.

Following is the order of music for this evening:

Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello, op. 97, Beethoven
Andante Cantabile—Scherzo Allegro

String Quartet—
Prelude No. 4 .....Chopin
Prelude No. 6 .....Chopin
Arranged by Karl Schmidt.

Menuett .....Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf

Sonata for Piano and Cello, opus. 18, A. Rubinstein
Allegro con moto—Allegretto—Allegro molto

Quintet for Piano and Strings—
Dream Pantomime from "Haensel and Gretel" .....E. Humperdink

SHORTAGE OF PLANTS.

Only 70 Per Cent. of Tobacco Acreage In Trigg.

Cadiz, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the precinct committeemen of the Trigg County Tobacco Association here this week, it was ascertained that owing to a shortage of tobacco plants in some parts of the county and general disposition upon the part of the farmers not to plant too much tobacco, that not more than 70 per cent. of a crop will be put out in this county this year. Thirteen of the sixteen precincts were represented, and the association seems to be in good shape throughout the county.

The most illiterate country of Europe is Roumania. Two-thirds of the population can neither read nor write.

IRON ORE GOES OFF FREE LIST

(Continued from First Page.)

on the iron schedule in which the labor represents 20.8 per cent.

"This bill does not carry revenue enough," he said. "I am of the opinion that the expenditures of the Government cannot be reduced, and I will venture to predict that the next supply bills, instead of carrying $1,052,000,000, will amount to $1,100,000,000. I am one man at least who is for the United States of America, and next for the consumer."

Mr. Money said that he believed that the increased rates on iron proposed by the Finance Committee were necessary to produce sufficient revenues.

Mr. Money had read a circular calling upon people to write letters to Senators asking for free hides and to request others to do so, and character

A Duty you Owe Yourself
You are not doing the best you know how unless you test all things and "hold fast" to that which is good.
The Spring season is here—and with it the smartest clothing of the season—labeled
Michaels-Stern Clothes
They fill many a lack. They are tailored after the custom manner and the fabrics and patterns are the best and most exclusive to be had.
Michaels-Stern Clothes are as handsome as they can be, as smart as they dare be and much more reasonable in price than others of like quality.
If you are unable to procure them in your City kindly advise us. Write to-day for the MICHAELS-STERN Fashion Portfolio of Spring styles—it is free on request.
Michaels Stern & Co. Rochester

A Principal Bank for a Growing City with a Standard of Established Strength.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MAIN STREETS.

HAS ONE MILLION OF ITS OWN CAPITAL

INVESTED IN GOLD BONDS ON HAND.

TO GUARANTEE YOUR DEPOSITS.

SIX MONTHS' CERTIFICATES ISSUED, BEARING THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST.

JORDAN WATER

Baptizes the Gutters of New York.

LAST ACT IN A DISASTROUS SPECULATION.

PICTURESQUE PROJECT OF COL. NADAUD, OF KENTUCKY.

FLUID WAS THE REAL THING.

New York, May 13.—Three thousand gallons of water from the River Jordan was emptied into the gutter along North Moore street out of ten enormous casks covered with Turkish seals, while a crowd of small boys watched it flow in a turbid stream into the Greenwich street sewer. Nobody seemed to hanker much for the water, which looked a little muddy and had a slight odor.

There were no ceremonies while part of the sacred river was flowing through the gutter down into the sewer, but later in the day Col. Cliff Nadaud, of Kentucky, dropped into the Mayo & Campbell warehouse at 387 Greenwich street and asked when the rest of that Jordan water would be thrown out.

William H. Taylor, secretary of the company, said he didn't know, but that the forty-six casks that were left were taking up a lot of room and that they'd have to be getting them out every day or two until it was all gone. And as for those bodies made in the shape of a cross that the colonel had manufactured to be emptied into the baptismal fonts of this country and Europe, he really didn't know what in thunder to do with them, and they were taking a lot of room, too.

* * *

No Demand For Cross-Shaped Bottles.

"You see," said Mr. Taylor to the colonel, gently, "nobody wants 'em for whisky or even vinegar. In fact, nobody wants a bottle shaped like a cross for anything, and there's 40,000 of 'em to get rid of."

"Then chuck 'em," said the colonel, as he lit a cigarette and looked at one cross-shaped bottle that stood in Taylor's office filled with a pint of water that he had spent three years in getting from the Jordan to the sea. The colonel had tried his best to sell the water after getting it here, but it was no use. He simply could not devise a scheme whereby he could be tipped off when and where babies were expected so he could get around with an offer of Jordan water for their baptism. The colonel, you see, didn't think of this when he made three trips to Palestine after the water, and nobody else did, for that matter.

"Sell it, sir?" said the colonel. "Why, we ought to have sold Jordan dry, but how are you going to tell where babies are being born? Why, the board of health wouldn't even let us copy the birth certificates, and how else are you going to do it?"

* * *

Colonel Is Indifferent Now.

There are forty-six casks, each containing 360 gallons, still down in the cellar of the warehouse, besides the boxes of bottles, but the colonel doesn't care to down and look at them. He said he thought he'd be going back to ... and that the warehouse people did what they liked with the ... The casks, he remarked, had been made beside the Jordan, with ... from Asia Minor and hoops from ... They also cost the colonel a ... deal. The warehousemen said ... had tried to sell them to wine ... tants, but they would not have ... because they smelled bad after ... water had run out. ... International River Jordan com... which was the colonel, largely) is ... so the colonel admitted. That ... the reason why the water was thrown out. The company was formed in 1905 by the colonel, who then was on Gov. Beckham's staff, to import the water and sell it for baptisms.

The colonel, who doesn't look more than 35 and once ran for congress in Kentucky, had reached the Jordan in the course of many wanderings and there conceived the scheme to cask the sacred stream and bottle it here.

* * *

Idea Makes a Hit With Everyone.

Everybody told the colonel when he got back with his idea and broached it to the people of Covington that it was the greatest commercial scheme of the age—"there's millions in it; there's millions in it"—only the water must be properly attested.

Now, it was easy enough to take a bottle or barrel down to the Jordan and fill it, as the colonel admitted to-day, but it wasn't a bit easy to send barrels of it away without first getting the consent of the recently-deposed Abdul Hamid and likewise proper proofs for selling purposes that you had really gone to the Jordan and not to the kitchen tap.

But the colonel wasn't daunted. He got letters from Secretary Root and others here and went to Constantinople. Even Ambassador Leishman thought it a great scheme and secured an audience for the colonel with the Minister of the Interior at the sublime porte. The sublime porte gave him a letter to the Governor of Jerusalem. Then from one official to another went the colonel until he reached the Jordan with a caravan, only to find he couldn't buy any casks there nor any wagons suitable to take the water over the mountains of Judea to Jerusalem.

* * *

Colonel Insisted On Real Thing.

Undoubtedly the inhabitants of Jericho still remember the colonel. Attired in his uniform as a Kentucky colonel, he had his picture taken filling casks at every stage of the journey to show the people that were going to buy the water for their babies it was the real thing. As fast as the water was taken out of the Jordan it was boiled in his caldrons, the casks were cleansed with a disinfectant and then the boiled water poured into them in the presence of a great crowd in the middle of which stood the colonel in his uniform, while above him waved the Turkish and American flags.

Each of the fifty-six casks were solemnly sealed then by the head of the monastery of St. John, near the Jordan, the American consul and Ali Riza, the Turkish Governor of Jericho.

To transport the enormous casks over the mountains to Jerusalem special wagons had to be made. In all the caravan comprised nineteen horses, six wagons and seven men.

Wherever the casks had to be transshipped the colonel was careful to get a certificate from the man who did the work. From Jerusalem the casks were taken to Jaffa and thence out in small boats to a steamer, while the colonel took more pictures of the crowds and himself as they watched this disembarkation. Finally, on Christmas eve, in 1906, the casks reached New York to be taken to the warehouse, whence the water flowed during the day.

PEYTON N. CLARKE RESIGNS FROM SOUTHERN NATIONAL.

Leaves Directorate Expressing Most Cordial Feeling, Which Is Reciprocated By the Board.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Southern National Bank, Peyton N. Clarke, director and vice president of the bank, sent in his resignation from both positions. In his letter Mr. Clarke declares that his private business interests are such that he feels that if he retained his official connection with the bank he would have to neglect either the bank or his own business, so he felt that his duty required him to give up his bank connection. Mr. Clarke assured the directors that his feeling for the bank was the most cordial and that he would continue, as heretofore, to place his business with the Southern.

The board of directors felt sincere regret at Mr. Clark's retirement from the board because he had always been a most efficient member, and the cordial feeling expressed by himself was heartily reciprocated.

Wintersmith's Tonic will tone you up.

SEEKS DIVORCE

From Former Sheriff of Floyd County.

FINDS FOR DEFENDANT IN SUIT AGAINST ADMINISTRATOR.

ENUMERATION SHOWS FALLING OFF IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

WOMAN FRACTURES ANKLE.

Suit was filed in the Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany by Mrs. Henrietta Morris against Raymond J. Morris, former Sheriff of Floyd county, for divorce. Mrs. Morris alleges that her husband is capable of earning $125 a month and she asks that she be given judgment for $50 a month for maintenance. They were married in 1888, and Mrs. Morris alleges that since September, 1908, the defendant has failed to support her. She alleges that he owns no real estate, but is possessed of county orders valued at $5,000, $3,000 in bank, together with other personal property valued at $1,000. She avers that he has earned $2,500 a year and that the family has lived at the rate of $1,500 a year. The plaintiff alleges that her husband has money on deposit with the Merchants' National Bank, and that institution is named as codefendant.

Finds For Defendant.

Judge W. C. Utz, in the Floyd Circuit Court, at New Albany, yesterday gave his decision in the case of Mrs. Mary Banks, Evansville, and Edward White, Jr., of New Albany, brother and sister, who had filed objections to the final report of their brother, Albert L. White, as administrator of the estate of their father, Edward White, Sr., deceased. It was claimed that Albert White was indebted to the estate for stocks and bonds of Edward White, Sr., which, it was alleged, he had converted to his own use, but the court's finding was in favor of the administrator, Albert White.

Judge Utz heard the case last December and a large number of witnesses were examined. The evidence was taken under advisement at the time and the decision was awaited with considerable interest.

Report Shows Falling Off.

The enumeration of children of school age of Floyd county was compiled yesterday by Roy L. White, superintendent of the Floyd county schools. The total enumeration in New Albany township last year was 6,543, and the total this year is 154 less. The falling off from last year in the school corporations outside the city is only thirty-seven. For the first time in a number of years, the entire colored school population is in the city of New Albany and New Albany township, and none of the other corporations, according to the enumerations, has any reported on the enrollment.

Meets With Accident.

Mrs. John Meyer, 907 East Spring street, New Albany, met with an accident Tuesday night while walking in her back yard. She had stepped out of the door and in some manner lost her balance and fell. In falling she fractured her right ankle and was unable to attract the attention of her neighbors for a half hour, being alone on her place. As soon as she made herself heard, she was carried into the house. Dr. C. P. Cook was called and reduced the fracture.

WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

CORNERSTONE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL TO BE LAID.

GOV. WILLSON WILL TAKE PART IN SERVICE.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO SING.

With ceremonies befitting the occasion the cornerstone of the new building of the Children's Free Hospital will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Floyd and Chestnut streets.

Gov. Augustus E. Willson is down for an address after Dr. Enelow delivers the invocation. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge will deliver the dedicatory sermon and Dr. Minnigerode will ask the benediction.

The Children's Free Hospital is without sect, its work being for all classes and creeds. Dr. Enelow is pastor of Adath Israel, Dr. Hoge of the Pewee Valley Presbyterian church and Dr. Minnigerode of Calvary Episcopal church.

Under the direction of Miss Bourgard, supervisor of music in the public schools, the children of the Kentucky-street school will sing "Praise the Lord" by Haydn and Mozart's "May Song."

It is expected that a big crowd will gather to take part in the ceremonies.

BARNUM & BAILEY COMES TO TOWN TO-MORROW.

Twenty-four-Hour Man Already Here Making Arrangements—Route of Big Parade.

The Barnum & Bailey circus comes to town at an early hour to-morrow morning from Owensboro, where it is exhibiting to-day. Already the "Twenty-four-hour man," as he is called in the circus world, is in town making the final arrangements with the merchants who furnish the show with food stuffs and the immense quantities of hay and grain for the horses and animals of the circus zoo. Over 600 horses are carried, and the daily bill for their maintenance alone amounts to a pretty figure. Then there are some 1,200 people to be fed, to say nothing of the habitues of the menagerie. Thirty elephants make an awful dent in the cuisine, but the only way to keep them good natured is to feed them without stint.

Some 600 pounds of raw beef will be required for the "cat" animals alone, and two bales of the best clover hay will be doled out to the three giraffes. Ice must be procured for the polar bear and water supplied for the seal and hippopotami tanks. The bread—some 2,500 pounds—must be on the lot with the arrival of the first wagons, together with a supply of wood for the circus ranges, and it is up to the "Twenty-four-hour man" to have everything in readiness.

Arrangements for unloading must also be made, and he must arise at an hour when belated chorus girls are going home to meet the first show train. Altogether he is about the busiest man around the show.

The circus parade in all its glory will be seen in Louisville to-morrow, when Barnum & Bailey's pageant will unfold its wonders to the eyes of Louisville people.

Barnum & Bailey had dropped the parade, but the urgent call for it that arose all over the land caused it to be retained. The circus grounds are at Twenty-eighth and Broadway.

The route of the parade is as follows:

Leaving show grounds about 10 o'clock and passing over the following route: Northern on Twenty-eighth to Chestnut, to Fourth avenue, to Jefferson, to First, to Market, to Twenty-sixth, to Broadway, to grounds.

TWO LOUISVILLE COUPLES WED IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

Carrying with her a certificate showing that she was married on February 28, 1907, to Albert R. Hawk, by Magistrate Charles S. Ferguson, in Jeffersonville, and a decree of divorce that was granted by a Louisville court in May, 1908, at which time her maiden name was restored, Miss Elizabeth Halbisch eloped to Jeffersonville again yesterday with J. Albert Kirn and the two were married by Magistrate James S. Keigwin. Kirn gave his birthplace as Louisville and his occupation as that of a sign writer. The bride was born in Louisville. She will not be 21 years old until in July.

Roy Brady and Miss Nora Ford, both of Louisville, also were married in Jeffersonville yesterday by Magistrate James S. Keigwin.

The advertising determines almost everything—in storekeeping. YOU boss the advertising—and, through it, the store's growth and prosperity.

KNEIPP LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR

Cool, light, absorbent and dries as quickly that the skin of the body is kept at its best. All linen, of selected flax.

Prices recently reduced 20%.

Our New C. C. C. flat woven pure Irish linen Underwear—Athletic Models—is now ready—$1.00 and upwards.

At All First-Class Dealers.

ing the street yesterday morning, and it will be completed in a few days. At that time work on the improvements will begin and rapidly pushed to completion. The brick roadway on East Fifth street, from Elm street to Culbertson avenue, will be completed to-night and the sidewalks and grass plats by the middle of next week.

—Miss Grace Baerd, East Thirteenth street, this city, grand president of the Indiana State Tri-Kappa Sorority, will be the presiding officer at the institution of a Tri-Kappa Sonority at the home of Mrs. Poindexter, in Jeffersonville, to-morrow night. The Jeffersonville club will have a class of ten or twelve to be initiated before the institution takes place. The sorority in this city, containing eighteen members, has been invited to attend the institution.

—The suit of Mahala Woodfill, of this city, against Charles and Ira Dick, of Corydon, to recover damages for personal injuries, was compromised and dismissed in the Harrison Circuit Court, the terms of the compromise not being made public. The defendants were giving a moving picture show in a tent in this city about two years ago, and Mrs. Woodfill was injured by the breaking down of the seats. Stotsenburg & Weathers were the attorneys for the plaintiff.

"A LITTLE GAME WITH FATE" AND "MR. BOB"

To Be Presented By Protean Literary Club of Commercial High School To-night.

The Protean Club's presentation of Rachel Baker's "Mr. Bob" at the Scottish Rite Cathedral to-night at 8 o'clock promises a genuine treat.

"A Little Game With Fate" by Louise Wilson, repeated by the February graduating class, is the brightest of comediettas. A careful study of the plays has been made under the direction of Tello Webb.

The Commercial School orchestra, under the direction of Franck Kimbel, with Miss Fannie Woods, accompanist, has special music for the occasion.

The following is the cast for "Mr. Bob:" Jenkins, Miss Rebecca's butler, Smith Walker; Miss Rebecca Luke, a maiden lady, Miss Lucy Harris; Katherine Rogers, her niece, Miss Willie Raley; Philip Royson, her nephew, Raymond Robuck; Patty, her maid, Miss Elizabeth Reiss; Marian Bryant ("Mr. Bob"), Katherine's friend, Miss Martha Walker; Robert Brown, clerk of Benson & Benson, Tello Webb.

The cast for "A Little Game With Fate" follows:

Mrs. Batters, a landlady, Miss Olive Drazel; Elsa, Helen's maid, Miss Josephine Lyons; Helen Morton, the heroine, Miss Jennie Reiss; Ingri, the gypsy, Miss Anna Marie Burns; Genevieve Knight, the actress, Miss Marguerite Hegan.

NO SETTLEMENT OF SADDLE HORSE AFFAIRS YET.

Hoped That Conclusion In Controversy Will Be Reached Some Time This Week.

Elliott K. Pennebaker, attorney for the Wooldridge-Cohen faction of the Owenton Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, said last night that publications heretofore made that the suit to determine which was the dominant factor in the association had been withdrawn was not true. Mr. Pennebaker said that the taking of proof had been suspended pending an attempt to adjust the controversy amicably and when a final adjustment is made a statement will be given to the public. It is hoped that a conclusion will be reached sometime this week.

JOHN HOFELICH DIES AS RESULT OF INJURY.

Joseph Hofelich, aged 50 years, who lived at 831 East Madison street, died at his home early yesterday morning of blood poisoning. He was injured several days ago while working at the American Tobacco warehouse, when he dropped a large box on his toe.

He was a native of Germany, but came to this country when young. He is survived by a widow and two brothers, Louis and John Hofelich. The funeral will take place Saturday at 8:30 a. m. from the residence, and at 9 o'clock from St. Boniface church. The burial will be in St. Michael's cemetery.

Parkland Church Incorporates.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk by the Parkland Christian church. There is no capital and the maximum of debt that may be acquired is $25,000. The incorporators are Elders G. W. Nutter, James R. Payne, W. R. Watkins, D. A. Moon; Deacons W. H. Young, W. E. Hughes, H. W. Culbertson, Lee Carter, E. G. Stetzel, P. W. James, E. D. Noe, W. R. Howard and A. W. Eddleman.

Cured of Drug Habit

Has No Desire For Narcotic Drugs of Any Kind, and Friends Say He Looks Twenty Years Younger.

Chas. B. James, Memphis, Tenn.

I certainly am glad that I went to your sanatorium. Had I not done so I might have been in my grave to-day. I weighed some time ago 106 pounds. That does very well for a string like I was when I went to you for treatment. I will always thank you for what you have done for me. Everybody says that I look twenty years younger than I did before treatment. I am, therefore, thankful to you and Dr. Morrow and the Almighty God for being alive to-day. I know that I am cured of the drug habit, as I have had no more desire for the drug than if I had never taken any in my life. So, wishing you much success to a good cause, I am, Yours until death, D. BLACK.

Adelie, Madison County, Miss., Jan. 1.

P.S.—You may use this letter in any way you see fit.

FREE DRUG CURE.

Chas. B. James, 20 Delta Building, Memphis, Tenn.: Please send to my address, all charges paid, a free trial bottle for patient using (state here number grains used each 24 hours) .....grains of (state kind of drug here).....

State here if used by mouth or hypodermically .....

Name .....

Town .....State .....

Nearest Express Office.....

JAMES' HOME CURE REMEDIES

Will be furnished at the following prices: Whiskey, Wine or Beer.....$12.50
Tobacco, Pipe, Cigarettes or Snuff..... 5.00
All forms of Nervousness and Insomnia 5.00
Depression and Exhaustion 5.00
Liver Trouble and Constipation..... 2.00
Prices for Hypodermic or Internal Home Treatment for Drug Addictions will be furnished on application, with a free sample treatment, charges prepaid.

Booklets on Drug Addictions, Drunkenness, Nervousness, Insomnia, Indigestion and Stomach Troubles, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits, Depression and Exhaustion, Liver Trouble and Constipation, containing testimonials, etc., sent sealed under plain cover. Correspondence confidential. Address Charles B. James' Sanatorium, 20 Delta bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

MOTHER NEEDS

Youth Now Serving Time In Reformatory.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO HAVE HIM RELEASED.

FORMER JEFFERSONVILLE MAN DIES IN CALIFORNIA.

EPHRAIM W. BERRY SUCCUMBS

Passing from boyhood to manhood in the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, George Albaugh, who came from Kokomo, Ind., is now endeavoring to gain his release on parole through the effort of friends. He might have had this long ago had his conduct been such that his release would have been given consideration. One of those who is interested in Albaugh is A. M. Jackson, superintendent of the Kokomo police department, and he is making a strong appeal for the release of the young man. This is chiefly on the ground that he is needed at home to assist in supporting his mother, Mrs. Caroline Albaugh.

A partnership in stealing three chickens put Albaugh where he is eight years and three months ago. The other participant in the job was a brother, John Albaugh. Both had been in the reform school for boys, and were out on parole when the three chickens disappeared. They were arrested and made no effort to deny they had taken the fowls, pleading guilty when arraigned in court. As it was the second conviction for each they were given from one to fourteen years on the charge of grand larceny, instead of from one to three for petit larceny. John Albaugh is a year or so the senior of his brother, but his conduct was barely good enough for him to be released after serving five years.

When George Albaugh came to the Indiana Reformatory he was barely 17 years of age, and small at that. He is now about 26 years old and has developed into a good-sized man.

Dies In California.

A telegram received yesterday by Charles E. Poindexter, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Jeffersonville, announced the death of his uncle, Thomas J. Stuart, of Alhambra, Cal., where he had made his home for the past twenty-three years. A few weeks ago his health began to fail rapidly and he suffered a complete physical collapse, his demise following. Mr. Stuart was formerly one of the best known men in Jeffersonville and was a leading church worker. He was head bookkeeper for David S. Barmore, who owned a large shipyard for many years. After the yards were destroyed by fire Mr. Stuart decided to move to California, and had resided there since that time. He was back to his old home on a visit about a year ago and was in fine health.

Ends Days In Almshouse.

Ephraim W. Berry, formerly a man of influence in Jeffersonville and at one period possessed of some means, died yesterday morning at the Clark county, Ind., almshouse, near Charlestown, his death being due to old age and complications incident to senility. Penniless and without friends to look after him, Mr. Berry appealed with tears in his eyes to his old friend, Thomas H. Stradley, then trustee of Jeffersonville township, to send him to the county house, and this was done on November 4, 1908. He made the best of his afflictions, but was never satisfied to be known as an object of charity.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Mary Meyer, in the office of George W. Stoner, Recorder of Clark county, yesterday conveyed to John Meyer a tract of land containing 8.31 acres in Grant ... for a consideration of $1,500.

—Capt. Ed. J. Howard has been called to Paducah by the sinking of the steamer Georgia Lee, and the damage action of Louis Durgee against the Howard Shipyards Company, for personal injuries, was continued in the Circuit Court yesterday.

—Wakeman Matthews, whose home is in the vicinity of Watson, was arrested yesterday on the charge of intoxication, and later in the day pleaded guilty before Judge Harry C. Poindexter and was fined $1 and costs, $11 in all, which he paid.

—The following young men and women will be graduated from the Port Fulton school at the coming commencement: Melvin B. Jenkins, Charles Nachand, Miss Ray Houser, Miss Bessie Schiller and Miss Myrtle Clark.

—The local employes of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway were settled with yesterday for services given during the month of April, the paycar arriving two days in advance of the usual time.

—Mrs. Maggie Yackel yesterday qualified as guardian of Bonzell Harvey, 8 years old, who is a minor heir of Thomas H. Harvey, and filed her bond in a nominal amount with Mrs. Jennie M. Gray as her surety.

—Edgar Burch, who was found jumping on trains in the yards of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, was before Judge Harry C. Montgomery yesterday on the charge of incorrigibility and his case was set for hearing in the Juvenile Court next Monday.

—Henry J. Mellinson, senior vice commander of the United Spanish War Veterans of Indiana, will go to Bedford on May 18 to institute Lawrence Camp, No. 34, which will start out with a membership of thirty-five and with a number of applications in sight.

—On a telegram from his sister, Mrs. Media Freeman, that her husband, Dr. George M. Freeman, was critically ill, William E. Robinson, mailing clerk at the post-office, was called to Shoals, Martin county, yesterday, as Dr. Freeman is suffering from blood poisoning, caused by a scratch on the hand a year ago.

—Miss Mabel Hay, who was operated on at a Louisville infirmary two weeks ago to-morrow for appendicitis and was thought to be getting along nicely, has developed pneumonia and is now in a critical condition. Information from her bedside last evening was that grave fears were felt for the outcome.

—Judgment in two suits on notes was rendered in the Circuit Court yesterday in favor of the plaintiff in the actions of Isaac G. Phipps against the estate of George W. Grayson. In one case the amount was $528.62 and in the other $106.02. There was an allowance for an attorney in each case.

—An amended complaint was filed yesterday in the action of Mrs. Theresa Mergell, administratrix of the estate of Austin Mergell, against the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America on a $1,000 insurance policy, a motion to make the original complaint more specific having been sustained.

—In the partition suit of Albert L. Anderson, administrator of the estate of Mary Inzer, against William Inzer and others, an order of sale was made yesterday in the Circuit Court so that a house and lot in this city could be disposed of and the proceeds distributed among the heirs.

—The annual report of the Central Hospital for the Insane has been received by Curtis W. Ballard, Circuit Clerk, and it shows that during the period covered eight males and eight females were committed from this county. Three men were discharged, while three men and one woman died.

—Miss Nannie Lee Frayser, of Louisville, will conduct a story hour at Morton Memorial church this evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Frayser is a prominent worker among children and is a member of the international Sunday-school lesson committee. She is widely known and is an interesting talker.

—A number of grocers from this city who went to Louisville yesterday morning early to get their supply of vegetables were delayed for some time by the ferry dock on the Kentucky side partially sinking. Passenger travel was maintained by using the landing of the excursion steamer.

—The ordinance against scattering handbills over the city is to be rigidly enforced again by the police. Capt. Clegg yesterday arrested Harry Bearman, Harry Misrach and Tom Cundiff, all of Louisville who were charged with throwing printed matter into private yards, and each was fined $1 and costs—$6 in all, by Judge Harry C. Poindexter.

—Bond for costs as a nonresident was given yesterday in the suit of Joseph M. Allen and others, doing business as James M. Allen & Co., against the Voiers-Cordill Furniture Company on an account. Similar action was taken in the suit of the Forest City Paint and Varnish Company against Walter S. Hikes on an account of $197.89.

—On behalf of Sarah C. Matzener, one of the defendants, a motion was made in the Circuit Court yesterday to suppress the depositions of David Minor and Ella Ream in the partition suit of Arthur M. Hart and others against Katie Matzener, the action being for the purpose of settling the estate of George Mussetter, who was a recluse.

—Emma Robertson, administratrix de bonis non of the estate of Robert B. Shrader, yesterday filed her final report in which she showed she had collected $6,200 from the sale of a farm and had expended in various ways $614.10, which left a balance of $5,785.90. This had been distributed as ordered by court in a partition suit.

—The men employed in the box factory of William McKinley, at Borden, made a demand that their wages be increased from $1.25 per day to $1.50, and when this was not done they quit work, leaving a few women and girls employed on cups and crates. It was understood yesterday the trouble would be amicably adjusted.

—Obediah Knowland, who is well advanced in years and is without home or funds, has been sent to the county almshouse by Fry Curry, township trustee. Knowland is threatened by typhoid fever and is in a serious condition. Mr. Curry did not feel justified in paying the charges that would result from the patient being sent to the Jeffersonville Hospital and the only place to commit him was the almshouse.

—At the annual meeting of the Clark County Sunday-School Association, which was held at New Washington Wednesday, William P. Dottorff was elected president; W. A. Britain, vice president; George W. St. Clair, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Mattie R. Clapp, superintendent home department; John C. Allen, superintendent of teacher training; Mrs. Iona Howard, superintendent of elementary grades; H. C. Poindexter, superintendent of temperance department; J. S. Smith, superintendent of adult class department.

—The revised enumeration of school children in the city has been completed and shows a total of 4,436, as against 4,536 last year, a net loss of 100. The figures show there are 1,785 white males, 1,830 white females, a total of 3,615 whites; 403 colored males, 416 colored females, a total of 821 colored. There was a decrease of 109 white and 45 colored males. There were four less colored females, but the total decrease was partially overcome by an increase of 58 white females. In Clarksville the total decrease in the school population was 139, the present enumeration showing the number of children to be 490. Last year the total was 629.

INSURANCE MEN

HOLD INTERESTING MEETING IN KENYON BUILDING.

Committee Instructed To Urge Passage of Measure Affording Protection Against Outside Agents.

Fire insurance agents representing all the larger towns in the State attended the annual convention of the Kentucky Association of Local Insurance Agents, held in the Kenyon building yesterday. Two sessions were held, the first in the forenoon, and the closing session in the afternoon. The forenoon session was given over mainly to organization and the informal discussion of matters of interest to insurance underwriters in the fire insurance line.

At the afternoon session two interesting business addresses were heard. One of them by Gen. John B. Castleman, on "Relations that should exist between the agent and the company," was replete with good advice for agents. The other, delivered by A. H. Robinson, on "The Work of the National Association," was also interesting and instructive.

Chief among the subjects of discussion at the convention was a statutory measure that will protect Kentucky against invasion by outside insurance agents. Insurance men claim that nearly every State has a law known as "the resident agent law," which forbids agents of insurance companies represented in other States, coming into Kentucky and writing business. The legislative committee named at yesterday's session was charged with the inauguration of a movement to secure such a law for Kentucky. This committee, which is headed by George L. Bayne, of Frankfort, will bring the matter before the next General Assembly and urge the passage of such a law.

The Association elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: W. H. Weaver, Henderson, Ky., president; F. D. Langley, Madisonville, first vice president; D. J. Duncan, Greenville, second vice president; Thomas O. Timberlake, Louisville, third vice president; F. J. Hummel, Louisville, secretary and treasurer. All the officers were reelected, except Mr. Timberlake, who is a new choice. The convention will meet again in Louisville next May.

BISHOP GALLOWAY BURIED AT JACKSON.

Large Church Inadequate For Accommodation of Great Crowd In Attendance.

Jackson, Miss., May 13.—The funeral of the late Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Church, took place to-day at the First Methodist church. The large edifice could not hold the vast concourse that assembled to pay tribute to the dead divine. Hundreds of members of the Methodist clergy from all parts of the State, and many from adjoining States, came to attend the obsequies. The young clergymen served as active pallbearers and the older members as honorary pallbearers.

The prayer and scripture reading was conducted by Dr. W. H. Laprade, of Meridian, and Dr. H. M. Dubose, of Nashville. Funeral orations were delivered by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, and Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta.

All business was suspended in Jackson during the afternoon and the various departments of State, Federal, county and municipal government were closed. In practically all of the educational institutions of the State class exercises were suspended. A memorial service was held at the University of Mississippi during the forenoon.

LUCK CONTINUES WITH THE ROOSEVELT PARTY.

Kills Rhinoceros and Two Giraffes, and Will Move On To McMillan's Ranch.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 13.—Theodore Roosevelt's hunting trips continue to be successful. The animals that most recently have fallen before his gun include two giraffes and a rhinoceros. Kermit Roosevelt, his son, has succeeded in bringing down a big bull giraffe.

Mr. Roosevelt to-day visited the American mission at Machakos. The entire party will break camp near Machakos to-morrow and move to the Ju Ja ranch of George McMillan. All the members of the expedition are well.

The American mission referred to in the above dispatch is maintained by the African Inland Mission, and is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Johnston. The object of the work is the evangelization of the interior tribes.

NIGHT RIDERS' FINES SUSPENDED BY COURT.

Waverly, Tenn., May 13.—At the afternoon session of Circuit Court yesterday counsel for the fourteen defendants in the night-rider case, who were convicted on Tuesday of whipping J. M. Reece and sentenced to ten days in jail and a fine of $500 each, made a motion for a new trial. When the case was called counsel for the defense and the State agreed on bail of $2,000 for each of the defendants. Judge Cook suspended the fine of $500 and costs of each until the next term of court, with a lecture as to future depredations in their section of the county.

Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Linoleum.

We have the largest and best selected stock of High-class Floor Coverings in the city, and are in a position to make quick deliveries and quote very low prices. See us before buying.

Kaufman-Straus Co.
(Incorporated)

DEATHS.

JOYCE—At 4 p. m. May 13, 1909, Mr. Patrick Joyce, aged 49 years, at his late residence, 217 North Eighteenth street. Time of funeral will be announced later.

MEETINGS.

Kosair Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. will meet in Stated Session in their hall, Scottish Rite Cathedral this Friday evening, May 14, 1909, at 8 o'clock. This is very important. Every member is requested to be present. Visiting Nobles are requested to be present.
GEORGE D. YOUNG,
Illustrious Potentate.
W. J. WATKINS, Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Sale.

I will sell at public auction light plant and ice plant situated in Jackson, Ky., Monday, May 24, 1909, at 12:30 o'clock, at courthouse door in Jackson, Ky.
W. S. HOGG,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FREE!
Absolutely Free!
New Mahogany Upright Piano

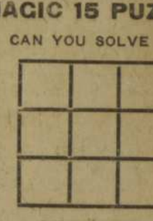
Try and win this valuable prize. To the person sending us the neatest correct solution to this puzzle we will give absolutely free a beautiful new Mahogany Upright Piano.

And to all others sending us a correct solution we will give absolutely free a song book of old favorite songs, with words and music.

In case of a tie prizes of equal value will be given.

MAGIC 15 PUZZLE.

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?



DIRECTIONS:

Place the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the 9 squares on this or a separate sheet of paper in such a way that the horizontal lines, the diagonal lines and the vertical columns will each make 15. A number can be used but once. All answers must be in our office not later than Tuesday 6 p. m., May 18.

Send your solution and name and address plainly written on this or a separate sheet of paper—to

PUZZLE DEPT.

Montenegro-Riehm Music Co.
(Incorporated.)
528-530 New Numbers, 4th Ave.
Louisville, Ky.

STEAMSHIPS.

Canadian Pacific
Less Than Four Days at Sea
Weekly sailing between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool.
Two days on the beautiful St. Lawrence River and the shortest ocean route to Europe. Nothing better by the Atlantic than our Empresses. Wireless on all steamers.
First class, $90; second class, $50; one class cabin, $45.
Ask any ticket agent, or write for sailings, rates and booklet.
Chicago office, 232 S. Clark st.
J. PINK CUNEO, 4th and Main, Louisville.

EUROPE
AGENCY OF ALL EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINES. TICKETS ISSUED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
J. PINK CUNEO, Fourth and Main Sts.

WHEN IN EUROPE
Have your mail addressed care the London office of The Courier-Journal, No. 3 Regent street, London, England. If desired mail will be forwarded to all parts of Europe and the Continent. Tourists are requested to register at our office upon reaching London.
COURIER-JOURNAL CO.
London Office No. 3 Regent Street.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Atlantic City, N. J.
THE GREATEST RESORT IN THE WORLD
is an ideal spot to spend the spring and summer vacation. This seaside metropolis offers every diversion and every comfort known to seashore life.
HOTEL DENNIS
Situated directly on the ocean front, surrounded by its own spacious lawn, which joins the beach and boardwalk. Most liberally appointed and liberally conducted hotel on the New Jersey Coast.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.
YOUR EUROPEAN ITINERARY
Should include Belgium; four hours from London. Write TOWN AND COUNTRY, 330 Fifth ave., New York, for information, booklets, etc.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL,
51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago, Ill.

For colds and malaria get Wintersmith's Tonic. Permanent results.

WRINKLES

In Grocers' Convention Smoothed Out.

FIGHT OVER OFFICIAL PAPER SETTLED AMICABLY.

LEXINGTON LANDS NEXT MEETING EASILY.

CLOSES WITH BIG BANQUET.

Frankfort, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Threatened trouble in the Retail Grocers' Association was all smoothed over this afternoon and the election of yesterday was allowed to stand, with everybody in a good humor. The trouble arose over the selection of an official paper, some of the officers being opposed to a paper which was an organ for beverage being also the organ for the grocers. This trouble was settled, however, amicably and the convention came to an end tonight with a big banquet at the Capitol Hotel, and everything was lovely.

Lexington was selected as the next place of meeting and the convention is to be held in October instead of in the spring, as has been the custom. The meeting in Lexington will probably be during the trots next October. Louisville could have secured the convention, but did not want it at this time and threw her strength to Lexington, as was predicted.

It was decided to hold a called meeting of the association in Louisville this fall to discuss matters which the grocers want presented to the next Legislature. One thing that will be asked is an amendment of the present homestead exemption laws, so that merchants can be protected in their accounts. The called meeting will appoint a legislative committee which will come to Frankfort and help put through acts which are of benefit to the association. A fund is to be raised by assessments on the various associations of the State. At the meeting this afternoon many resolutions were adopted. The convention finally adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

The banquet to-night was an attractive one. Gov. Willson was the chief speaker, and made a good one. The grocers were wined and dined, and will leave Frankfort to-morrow feeling that this city has entertained them well.

SHOT FOR A TURKEY.

Hunter Meets With a Tragic Death Below Hickman.

Hickman, Ky., May 13.—News was received here to-day of the tragic death of Will DeLeon at Three States, ten miles below Hickman, when Will DeLeon and Pete Wheeler were out turkey hunting, but neither knew of the presence of the other.

DeLeon had a turkey caller, and was imitating the turkey call, and Wheeler, hearing the call and supposing it was a wild turkey, was answering. DeLeon hearing what he believed to be the turkey getting nearer, hid himself behind a tree and waited to get a chance to shoot. As Wheeler came up, and gave the turkey call key call, DeLeon moved a little to look out, setting a clump of bushes in motion, and Wheeler, thinking the turkey was in the bushes, fired.

The whole load entered DeLeon's face, severing the tongue. DeLeon lived three minutes. He was a young man of 23 years and had been married only a few months.

"UNCLE VARD" DEAD.

Acquired Fame During His Term As a Legislator.

Mt. Washington, Ky., May 13.—J. Vardman Crenshaw, who at one time represented the Spencer-Bullitt district in the Legislature, died here suddenly at the age of 83 years. He came from his country home Saturday to visit a son, L. T. Crenshaw, and was seized with an attack shortly after his arrival, sinking steadily until the end. He leaves one son, James Crenshaw; twelve grandchildren, seven great-grandchildren and seven great-great-grandchildren. His body was taken to Nelson county for burial beside his wife in New Salem cemetery.

"Uncle Vard," as he was called, was one of the most unique characters who ever sat in the Kentucky Legislature and the arch enemy of all appropriation bills. He ran as an independent against the Democratic nominee in his district about eighteen years ago, and, although believed to have no chance in the Democratic stronghold, defeated his opponent by over 600 majority. "Uncle Vard" made his campaign riding on a mule, and the lowly animal was selected for his emblem on the ballot.

Sentenced To Penitentiary.

Owingsville, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—John Shrout, whom it is alleged broke into Tony Quinn's store at Flat Creek, was convicted to-day on charge of grand larceny and sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary.

The case of the Mt. Sterling Oil and Gas Company vs. the New Domain Oil Company was remanded to the Federal Court on the petition of the defendant. This is one of the largest cases on record in this court, there being over $1,000,000 involved.

Aged Woman Recovering.

Central City, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. David C. Morgan has successfully had performed a serious operation in Louisville. Though 70 years of age, Mrs. Morgan had the courage of a soldier, and fever the protests of her children, who feared for her on account of her age, insisted upon the operation which saved her life. Her complete restoration to health will be a source of much satisfaction to all her many friends, but particularly so to her aged husband, now 78 years old.

Oldest Male Resident Dead.

Elizabethtown, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—William Goldsmith, aged 87 years, the oldest male resident of the city, died yesterday evening of general debility. He is survived by his widow and five children, Mrs. Mattie Saurheber and Mr. William Goldsmith, of Evansville; Mrs. Elizabeth Bebo and Mrs. Lora Bailey, of this city, and Mr. Thomas Goldsmith, of Stithton. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Mt. Zion.

Aged Man Dies Suddenly.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Enoch Bruton, a former jailer of Montgomery county, died this morning. He fell unconscious while working in his garden late Wednesday evening, was carried into the house, but never revived. Mr. Bruton was 79 years of age, a member of the Christian church and an estimable citizen. A widow and five children survive him.

Christian's Oldest Woman Dead.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 13.—Mrs. Susan H. Brame, the oldest woman in Christian county, died to-day at Bennettstown. She outlived her husband and nine children. Mrs. Brame was born in 1816 here. Notwithstanding her extreme age, she enjoyed excellent health until two weeks ago, when she fell and her hip was broken.

Sentenced for Housebreaking.

Madisonville, Ky., May 13.—Ernest Brown and Porter Payne, the latter being arrested in Louisville by Special Agent King, of the Illinois Central railroad, were sentenced to two and four years, respectively, in the State's prison for housebreaking.

CREDIT MEN MEET AND ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Louisville Credit Men's Association was held at the Galt House last night. The main business attended to, outside of enjoying a light spread, which is always the case at the annual meetings, was the election of officers. There was no contest for president, but there were three candidates in the field for vice president. William F. Baumeister was re-elected secretary. The other officers elected were as follows:

President, J. A. Mathews; vice president, Charles B. Norton; Peyton B. Bethel, S. B. Lynd, M. H. Moise, Phil Lafb, J. H. Scales, C. S. Thomson, R. M. Bean, Clarence Braden and P. J. Schlict, board of directors.

WOUNDS FATAL.

W. R. Locknane, of Clark County, Passes Away.

SHOT DURING QUARREL WITH R. H. CURTIS.

CONDITION AT EDUCATIONAL CENTERS IN MOUNTAINS.

DR. R. H. CROSSFIELD TALKS.

Lexington, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—W. R. Locknane, who was shot yesterday afternoon by R. H. Curtis, near Winchester, in Clark county, and brought to the Good Samaritan Hospital in this city, died to-day at 12:30 o'clock from the effects of his wounds. Mr. Locknane made an ante-mortem statement to the Lexington officers, and immediately after his death the officers here telephoned to the Sheriff of Clark county to rearrest Curtis, who had been released yesterday evening on a bond of $750.

The officers declined to make public Mr. Locknane's ante-mortem statement, but as far as can be learned here the circumstances of the shooting are as follows:

The two men, who are farmers, Curtis also conducting a country store, live near each other on the Rucker's Mill pike, about five miles from Winchester. They had been enemies for some time on account of Curtis having appeared as a witness against Locknane in a petty lawsuit. Yesterday morning Locknane met Curtis on the road to Winchester, and the two met again late in the afternoon as Locknane was returning from town. They had engaged in an angry argument at the morning meeting, and this was renewed when they met again in the evening, and Curtis fired two shots, both entering Locknane's back, one penetrating the lung and the other the abdomen.

Dr. Isaac Broos was summoned, and on his advice the wounded man was placed in an automobile and hurried to the hospital here. The surgeons promptly extracted the bullet in the abdomen, but it was seen that the wound was a very serious one, and Locknane steadily sank until his death soon after noon to-day. After the shooting Curtis went to Winchester and surrendered to the officers, and was released on bond of $750.

Tour Into Mountain Counties.

Dr. R. H. Crossfield, president of Transylvania University, returned this morning from a trip through Wolfe and Breathitt counties, where he went to investigate educational conditions. Last week he visited London, Corbin and Barbourville, and this afternoon in addressing Dr. Crossfield made a report of his observations during his mountain visits. He stated that during the trips he inspected the graded school and the Sue Bennett Memorial School at London, the graded school at Corbin, the Baptist Institute and Union College at Barbourville, Hazel Green Academy and Lee's Institute at Jackson.

Dr. Crossfield said the reason church schools had been established in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky was the fact that there is so little public education sentiment. Another condition that renders these schools necessary is the lack of financial support given to the public schools. The new school law says that each county shall establish a high school, but the raising of the funds for the purpose is left altogether to the discretion of the voters of the county, and the people in the mountain counties are not willing to vote sufficient tax for this purpose.

On this point Dr. Crossfield said that there were many men and women in the mountains who were exceedingly anxious to give their children the advantages of a good education, but were not able to send them away from home to school.

The speaker said that at Hazel Green there were about 300 students enrolled in the academy; that the institution received about 1,500, all told, from its students, but that it required at least $5,000 to conduct the academy each school year, rendering it necessary that the women of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions contribute $3,500 to cover the deficit.

* * *

Red Men Committees.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Great Council of Red Men of Kentucky here last night, the following standing committees were appointed to serve for the ensuing year:

Finance Committee—R. B. Miller, of Four Mile; R. C. Scott, of Mt. Sterling, and Henry Schwieters, of Louisville, chairman.

Judiciary Committee—Robert T. Crowe, of Lancaster; F. M. Bowling, of Hellier, and John M. Moore, of La Center.

State of the Order Committee—E. D. Durham, of Elizabethtown; L. Hoffman, of Louisville, and J. M. Holler, of Winchester.

Committee on Degree of Pocahontas—A. M. Smith, of MacHenry; J. W. DeHart, of Louisville, and H. K. Lyons, of London.

Committee on Returns and Reports—Ren C. Gunn, of Owensboro, and G. Renaker, of Dry Ridge, and T. A. Powell, of Lexington.

James M. Wilson, of Barbourville, a member of the board of appeals for three years.

Mrs. Fannie Delaney filed suit to-day for divorce from her husband, John H. Delaney. The plaintiff alleges in her petition that they were married in January, 1890, and have a daughter aged 17 and a son aged 15 children. She says that for more than one year past he has had a confirmed habit of drunkenness and has not made suitable provision for their support. A decree of divorce, custody of the children and alimony are asked.

Prominent Woman Dies.

Miss Emma Payne Scott, of Paris, who had been ill for several weeks at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city, died this morning at 6:20 o'clock. Miss Scott's sister, Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, of Paris, was at her bedside when death came. Miss Scott was widely known throughout the State on account of her active interest in church work and public matters pertaining to women.

* * *

Lexington Notes.

News was received here to-day of the death of Mrs. Mary E. Tilden, who had many friends in this city, at her home in Chicago. The news came to Mrs. John Reid, whom Mrs. Tilden had frequently visited.

* * *

Invitations were received by friends here to-day to the marriage of Miss Ethel, daughter of Lister Witherspoon, of Woodford county, to Oakey Logan Alexander, of Buffalo, N. Y. The wedding will be on the evening of May 26 at the Baptist church in Versailles. Several antenuptial entertainments will be given to the young couple, including a dinner to the bridal party at "Glenartney," the country home of Mr. Witherspoon, after the wedding rehearsal, the evening preceding the marriage.

FIGHT OVER CARD GAME MAY RESULT FATALLY.

In a fight over a card game John Finzer cut Tom McQuaid in the abdomen, causing an injury which may prove fatal. The cutting followed a fist fight.

Finzer escaped and ran to a physician's office. He was caught as he was leaving it.

McQuaid was unconscious and was removed to the city hospital. The physicians found him in a serious condition and were compelled to perform a surgical operation in an attempt to save his life. He stood the operation well and the physicians believe that it will be successful. Except in the case of a complication the man will get well.

Finzer refused to state what he used in inflicting the wound, but said that the knife which the officers found in his pocket was not employed. The knife was a small one and could hardly have inflicted the wound. Finzer was released from jail last night, having furnished bail.

The new Canton (China) Government arsenal now turns out rifles and quick-firing guns according to the latest patterns, which are almost as good as those imported from foreign countries with regard to make and finish.

SMALL CROP

But Sumatra Tobacco Is of Superior Quality.

TAFT INVITED TO ATTEND CONFEDERATE MEETING.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ADOPTS CRAFTY SCHEME

TO AVOID DEFEAT OUTRIGHT.

Washington, May 13.—[Special.]—The tobacco out of Sumatra will not be as large as the crops of former years, according to a report from Consul Morgan, of Amsterdam. The Consul is informed by reliable expert authority that the crop of 1908 has turned out to be superior in quality to the crop of the preceding year, which is attributed to the fact that it received much rain, whereas the crop of 1907 was planted and grown during a very dry season. The wet season has caused most of the tobacco to be of a good ripe character, although some of the crop received too much rain, which resulted in making the leaf of a too light and red color, not suitable for the American market.

Of the 21,608 bales of tobacco offered at the last two inscriptions only about 4,000 bales were bought for the American market, as the tobacco offered consisted principally of sand leaf, which is but little imported by the United States. The Bureau of Manufacturers is in receipt of a lengthy report on Turkish tobacco from Consul Jewett, made at the request of Kentucky growers.

* * *

Invite the President.

Every year there is a great ex-Confederate gathering at Cedar Run, on the border of Shenandoah and Frederick counties, Virginia; more Virginians gather there than at any other place in the State.

Senator Daniel wants the President to go there this year and called on the Chief Executive to-day to ask him to do so. The matter will be submitted to the President as to the exact date later on and it is hoped by Virginians that he will make the trip. August, after crops are laid by, is generally the time for these gatherings. The President will be in Massachusetts at that time and a date will be fixed to suit him if he will agree to go.

* * *

Says Taft Will Sign Bill.

One of the President's callers to-day is authority for the statement that he will sign the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He declared as forcefully that the conference committee of the two branches of Congress is scheduled to make such changes in the measure as will more nearly meet the "revision downward" views heretofore entertained by President Taft. With this in view, he understands that the bill as it will go to the White House will contain free hides, free iron ore, free coal and free petroleum, with probably the duties on lumber, shingles and timber plan of the leaders to eliminate the inheritance tax provision and vote down the income tax.

Senator Aldrich has informed the President that the bill will be enough revenue to support the Government. By the first of December it can be ascertained how nearly correct he is, and then, if he is in error, Congress can take up the question of special taxes. In the meantime, no importance need be attached to the rates in the Senate on the different schedules, as Senator Aldrich is allowing the most of the items to go through in order to form a basis of trade with the House.

The Finance Committee is determined to avoid being squarely defeated at every possible point. It will withdraw its schedules and let them go to the sentiments, making whatever concessions the exigencies of the situation may require.

* * *

Will Force the Fighting.

The insurgents mean to press the fight with more vigor than ever when lumber, steel, iron, steel and iron products, agricultural implements, wool and cotton cloths, sugar, boots and shoes and other schedules come up. It is now assured that there will be a long and animated debate on the sugar schedule. One Senator is planning to go into examination of the whole process of making and refining cane sugar on the Senate floor. He has been astounded to discover how simple is the process and how easily it can be explained at home, and the necessary apparatus. He is arranging to have the various parts of the apparatus, in miniature, set up for him, so that he can go through the entire process of making and refining sugar.

By this procedure, and this alone, he declares, is it possible to explain how entirely artificial is the phrase, "No 16 Dutch Standard of Color," used in the tariff bills for many years as the test which forces unrefined cane sugar to go to the refineries of the country before it can be used.

Sugar is expected to occupy the time of the Senate for a good share of a week. There will be speeches by a number of Senators, Democrats and Republicans, who favor general reorganization of the schedules; and then there will be a good deal of oratory by the best sugar Senators in defense of their home industry. Nobody will have a word to say for the Sugar Trust, but the trust is declared to be practically in control of the best sugar interests now and to speak through them. The Louisiana sugar producers will also have their word for the free sugar schedule, and the consumers will be represented by Bristow, of Kansas; Clay, of Georgia; La Follette and others.

TO AID IN FIGHT AGAINST THE "GREAT WHITE PLAGUE."

Clay Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Will Give Picnic At Fontaine Ferry Park July 3.

[Communicated.]

Clay Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has taken interest in the Kentucky Anti-Tuberculosis Association, because of the practical results of its work, and of its very limited resources. It is not a scheme for advancing personal interests, nor the creation of sinecures for its employes. It took a young man, a member of Clay Lodge, who was in a helpless condition, from general tuberculosis, and restored him to health, and he is now earning his living as a motorman in the employ of the Louisville Railway Company. This young man was sent by Clay Lodge to the Tuberculosis Sanitarium on Bergman Hill, where he recovered his health. The public owes such an institution every possible encouragement. It is not supported by taxation, and it relieves the taxpayer of the burden of supporting many helpless people. The proposed picnic at Fontaine Ferry Park, July 3, is to be an elaborate affair, with varied and innumerable attraction. The general committee is composed of the following persons:

Bennett H. Young, chairman; E. H. Bacon, vice chairman; R. W. Bingham, Harry B. Fitch, W. F. Boggess, W. D. Eckert, Clarence Dallam, George W. Cuscaden, Dudley S. Reynolds, S. Johnson Hall, T. W. Gregg, W. R. Hendrix, George T. Fetter, H. W. Overley, H. S. Honaker, Fred Wilder, H. V. Loving, Charles Koch, J. Tyler Davis, George L. Pickler, C. C. Ousley, H. J. Phillips, R. W. Black, Thomas E. Basham, Stanley Adams, C. L. Qinby.

They will hold an open meeting in Clay Lodge reading rooms, on Sixth street, this evening, to hear reports from subcommittees, and to transact such other business as may be necessary. Any public-spirited citizen in sympathy with the movement will be welcome, whether he be a Pythian Knight or an humble citizen. Everybody will be welcome. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:30 p. m. and will stand adjourned at 9 p. m.

The book which is the very best seller in this country, outside the Bible, has been the humble Webster's Spelling Book, it being computed that upward of 30,000,000 copies of this work have been disposed of in the United States.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended May 13 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	82	.00	Marquette	66	.02
Amarillo	84	.00	Memphis	82	.06
Atlanta	78	.00	Modena	56	T
Bismarck	66	T	Montgomery	82	.02
Cairo	80	.00	Nashville	82	.0.
Cincinnati	78	.00	New Orleans	84	.0.
Charlotte	76	.00	New York	74	.0.
Chattanooga	78	.00	North Platte	70	.06
Chicago	74	.04	Oklahoma	82	.0.
Cor's Christi	78	.00	Omaha	74	.02
Davenport	74	T	Palestine	84	.0.
Dodge City	84	.00	Pittsburg	78	.0.
El Paso	82	.00	San Antonio	82	.06
Fort Smith	84	.00	Shreveport	84	.0.
Galveston	76	.00	St. Louis	66	1.20
Indianapolis	70	.00	St. Paul	72	.01
Jacksonville	78	.00	Vicksburg	82	.0.
Kansas City	78	.00	Washington	84	.0.
Little Rock	82	.00			

T—Trace rainfall.

Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday with occasional showers; not much change in temperature; brisk southerly winds.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, May 13, 1909.	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.14	30.03
Temperature	65	76
Dewpoint	46	54
Relative humidity	50	52
Wind velocity	8	2
State of weather	Clear	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, May 13, 1909.	
Maximum temperature	82
Minimum temperature	62
Mean temperature	73
Normal temperature	66
Departure for day	+6
Departure for month	—35
Departure since March 1	—22
Mean barometer	30.01
Mean relative humidity	51
Character of day	Pt. cl'y
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.19
Departure for day	—.19
Departure for month	—.26
Departure since March 1	+2.35

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was slowly falling last night, with a stage of 5 feet 5 inches on the falls, 10 feet 7 inches in the canal and 20 feet 4 inches below the locks. Business on the levee was good. The weather was clear and warm.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Cincinnati, Capt. Lindenburn, for Cincinnati at 4 p. m....Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton at 4 p. m....Lena May, Capt. Bewley, for Frankfort at 4:30 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Indiana, Capt. Brennan, from and to Cincinnati....Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, from and to Carrollton....Lena May, Capt. Bewley, from Tyrone.

DRIFTWOOD.

The freight movement over the levee yesterday was good and the two departures in the afternoon received good loads of trips packed. Steamer reported passenger traffic improving during this fine weather. Many inquiries about river trips have been made. The prospects are good for a big passenger travel by the steamers this summer....The Louisville and Jeffersonville ferry dock at the foot of First street partially sunk yesterday morning, but the water was pumped out by the harbor boat Monterey before any damage could be done. Vehicle ferriage was delayed for several hours, but the W. W. Hite took on passengers for Jeffersonville at the old excursion dock. A few repairs were made on the ferry dock yesterday afternoon and there is no danger of it sinking again in the near future....The Lena May will depart from the foot of Fourth avenue at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for all points on the Kentucky River as far up as Frankfort. Charles Hogan, clerk....The Tell City will be sent to Madison in a day or two to go on the marine ways there. She will be given a thorough overhauling for the excursion season....The Tarascon will be ready again for packet and will leave from the Fourth-avenue wharfboat to-morrow at 4 p. m. M. J. Connelly is her agent....The round trip excursion to Cincinnati on the fine steamer Island Queen here to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. This will be the first "honeymoon trip" of the season, as three bridal couples have booked passage on the boat....Scott Brewer, clerk of the steamer Sadie Lee, was a visitor at the Lee Line offices yesterday. Mr. Brewer was passing through the city on the way to his home at Westport, Ky., where he will spend his vacation with his family. The Lee Line steamer Peters Lee will pass up for Cincinnati next Monday night....The Helen M. Gould leaves at 4 p. m. to-day for Madison, Carrollton and all way landings....Capt. Tom Wood, master mechanic of the Kanawha River, but the river was slowly falling at this point last night. There is a fine packet stage the entire length of the Ohio....The Government steamboat E. W. Wood was inspected at Cincinnati yesterday and was found O. K. She is all ready to go in commission as soon as the river falls to a proper stage so the snagboat can work....The steamer Caroline Madison arrived from Madison yesterday with a fair trip. She leaves at noon to-day on her return trip. ....The gasoline boat Josephine came up from the lower bends yesterday with a barge of wood. Jesse Casey, Ward Devan and son, Frank, left yesterday morning for Martinsville, Ind. Lieut. Jack Gillooly will have charge of the station during the Captain's absence. The United States Life Saving Station has been given a scrubbing from the lookout to the hull and is as clean as a pin. Many Baptists visited the station, and they all remarked on how clean and trim it looked. The life saving crew will shed their winter uniforms next Sunday and come out in their warm-weather regalia, which consists of white shirts and hats and lighter uniforms....A special to the Courier-Journal from Paducah, Ky., says: "An agreement has been reached whereby the Lee Line, of Memphis, will raise the steamer Georgia Lee, which sank here last Saturday when the cradle chains broke at the marine ways and let the boat into the river. The hole in the bow will be temporarily repaired, but it is estimated that the steamer cannot be raised for two or three weeks. More divers will be secured at once. A conference was held by Capt. Robert E. Lee, of Memphis; J. L. Shallcross, of Louisville, adjuster for the Marine Underwriters, and Capt. Ed. Howard and Capt. Clyde Howard, of Jeffersonville, Ind., owners of the Paducah ways. There was a difference of opinion as to who was responsible for the accident. Capt. Clyde Howard said all matters were satisfactorily adjusted."....The following is an article from the Pittsburg Sun of Wednesday: "It is fully expected by local rivermen that if the number of launch accidents reach the figure this coming year that they did last that the Government, through the steam vessel inspection service, will have to double the restrictions at present thrown around gasoline propelled boats, and especially the big yawls used as ferries. The yawl in itself is a most seaworthy and dependable craft, but the trouble, according to the local inspectors, has been with the overloading. It has been almost impossible to stop this. During the rush hours of the evening the tendency with the ferryman is to load the boat to the gunwales, leaving no freeboard, and the first wave that comes over the side is sure to swamp the craft.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, May 13.—[Special.]—The movements of the packets constitute the only activities along the rivers in this section. Coal shipping is out of the question, but the packet stage is ideal. The stage at Davis Island dam to-night was 7.4 feet, and at Freeport 7.1 feet. Aside from the arrival of empties there is little interest among the coal shippers. Several vessels, including the Tornado, are operating in the trade of bringing the empties up from Steubenville. They are relieving the boats which came up the river from Louisville and other ports of their tows.

Wheeling, May 13.—River 9.2 feet and falling. Cloudy and warm. Departed: Virginia, Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Bessie Smith, Parkersburg, 11:30 a. m.; Ohio, Pittsburg, 4:30 p. m.

Point Pleasant, May 13.—River 15.7 feet, rising. Clear.

Cincinnati, May 13.—[Special.]—River 28.1 feet, and falling. Cloudy, warm. Arrivals: Queen City, from Pittsburg; Tacoma, from Carleston; Courier, from Maysville; Chilo, from Chilo; City of Cincinnati, from Louisville. Departures: Queen City, for Pittsburg; Tacoma, for Carleston; Courier, for Maysville; Chilo, for Chilo; City of Cincinnati, for Louisville. The Ironsides and Ed Roberts, with tows of coal from Pittsburg. The Ironsides will return to Pittsburg, while the Roberts continues to Louisville with its tow. The James Moren passed up for Pittsburg today with a tow of empties. The J. B. Lewis is due with a tow of Kanawha coal.

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, May 13.—Arrived: Steamer Verona, Naples. Sailed: Steamers La Provence, Havre; Hannonia, Naples; Helig Olav; Copenhagen; Duca Degli Abruzzi, Genoa; Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen.

Sable Island, May 13.—Steamer La Savoie, Havre for New York, 740 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon; will dock about 8 a. m. Saturday.

Algiers, May 12.—Arrived: Steamer Finland, New York via Ponta del Gada, etc., for Naples.

Bourgogne, May 13.—Arrived: Steamer Amsterdam, New York for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

Queenstown, May 13.—Sailed: Steamer Adriatic, New York.

Scilly, May 12.—Passed: Steamer Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

Genoa, May 12.—Arrived: Steamer Campania, New York for Naples.

Trieste, May 8.—Sailed: Steamer Laura, New York.

Cardiff, May 11.—Sailed: Steamer Indian, New Orleans.

Naples, May 12.—Sailed: Steamer Duca di Genova, New York.

EVANSVILLE MAY HAVE BIG STREET-CAR STRIKE.

Employes Want Advance In Wages, and Are Indorsed By Central Labor Union.

Evansville, Ind., May 13.—[Special]—The Central Labor Union to-night indorsed the grievances of the street car men's union. A committee of car men will to-morrow present demands to the street car company. The present wage schedule and contract expires May 26. The car men are asking an advance in wages, 50 per cent increase for overtime and a closed shop. There are fears of a strike, as it is known that the company will refuse to meet any of the demands.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Brick house, 3-story; reception hall, parlor, breakfast room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, toilet and bath. 1442 First st. Apply at once Kauffman-Straus Co. *

FOR RENT—Two new homes in Crescent Hill, Nos. 129 and 131 Gaff ave., 8 rooms each; all conveniences. GEO. H. FISHER CO., 429 W. Jefferson. *

FOR RENT—Six-room, new modern flat, $25; 6-room house, water and gas, $15, all in Crescent Hill. W. E. KOOP, Keats and Sycamore. **

FOR RENT—540 S. Twenty-first, 4-room cottage; water included; $12. *

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—New apartment, 125 Ormsby east of First, 5 rooms, bath, storeroom, 5 closets, water, blinds, screens, all improvements. Apply 1266 Brook, near Ormsby. *

FOR RENT—Desirable Pasadena apartment in Crescent Court; 6 rms., 5 closets, bath, pantry, 2 verandas, laundry, trunk cage; janitor service. Phone East 287—A. *

FOR RENT—Second-floor flat; 4 rooms; screens; hot water; bath and kitchen; rent $25. 825 Third st. *

FOR RENT—Flat, third floor, 5 rooms and bath. No. 7 St. James Court. Phone S. 650. **

FOR RENT—Up-to-date flat in Central apartm'ts, 3d. near Ky. Home phone 4621. *

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—A position or an interest in a live business by an up-to-date man where brains and energy will count. Communications confidential. Address N 130, this office. *

WANTED—Position by young married man with large wholesale or retail house where ability and perseverance will give promotion. Address O 75, this office. *

WANTED—Situation by boy 14 years of age; just out of school. Can give best of references. Address Z 17, this office. *

YESTERDAY'S REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse.

C. T. Nagle to H. J. Holman, 30 feet west side of Floyd, 204½ feet south of Ormsby $1

United States Trust Company to W. P. McDonogh, lot in Thornberry's Addition 75

William Anderson to P. B. Thompson, tract in county 90

S. S. Hobbs to William Anderson, tract in county 75

Gran. Hooper to Laura Leverone, tract in county 1

F. O. Woodman to F. E. Doerhoefer, 5 acres 1

Margaret Pennebaker to E. A. Quarles, 5 acres 1

Central Christian Church to A. W. Burt, 35 feet, northeast corner of Floyd and first alley south of Oak.. 1

S. A. Leonbardt to J. T. Condon, 40 feet south side of Washington, west of Webster 1

N. J. Stiles to C. E. Stiles, 40 feet southwest corner of Frankfort and Galt 3,671

Caldwell Estate to E. L. Miller, 25 feet north side of Baroness, east of Clay 1

T. B. Duncan, Jr., to William Furlong, 32 feet northwest side of Park avenue 1

H. R. Grant to F. P. Ludwig, 35 feet northeast side Everett 1

T. F. Gibbons to J. B. Robertson, 30 feet south side Portland avenue.... 1,800

W. R. Belknap to George Schoeffler, 25 feet north side Market, west of Thirtieth 1

Ophelia Dittman to Ida R. Knoderer, 32 feet south side of Bank..... 2,250

F. E. Doerhoeffer to F. O. Woodman, 30 feet east side Thirty-fourth street, south of Broadway..... 1

Emily C. Cornock to H. C. Hochadel, 20 feet east side Twenty-first, south of Madison 965

G. W. Grant to A. T. Townsley, 44 feet south side Virginia, west of Beech 1

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FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Rooms for young men, unfurnished, at 725 Fourth ave., just south of Broadway and within 10 minutes of late Capt. W. F. Norton. The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have offices in this building and have reserved a number of choice rooms with all conveniences, especially suitable for young men. Also two elegant rooms on main floor for offices or studio. For further information apply on premises or telephone South 1308. *

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—
ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.

Young men, with us, are not students, plodding through theory—they actually DO everything—draw up, negotiate and enter every single business paper—intelligently understand all the different forms of notes, acceptances, etc.—become skilled in commercial law, quantity, quality, each entry a photograph of the transaction. No classes! Each one is a bookkeeper, separate and distinct, taught individually. The teacher has been an expert accountant for 25 years, and has worked all over the State. We instruct the same as if we were directing 30 or 40 bookkeepers in the same room, each for a different firm, and different line of business. This room only for the young man of ability to make a young man a PRACTICAL bookkeeper all around. No theory! No textbooks! No copying! When you get through with us the Main-street business men will take OUR certificate, without a word! Ask ANY of them—they know me! Just a certain number, and no more, will be received.

THOS. A. ALVEY,
518 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; 60 chairs constantly busy; careful instructors; tools given; diplomas granted; wages Saturdays; positions waiting; wonderful demand for graduates. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O. *

WANTED—Bright, intelligent, active man, with wide acquaintance, for permanent position with responsible concern. State previous occupation. Person able to make investment of from two to five hundred dollars preferred. Address N 129, this office. *

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE to work. Farmers, gardeners, dairymen, men with wives, families, mechanics, clerks, porters, drivers, helpers, stenographers, foremen, etc. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 121 S. Third st. The only square office. *

WANTED—At once, a first-class bushelman, who can come well recommended both as to competency, sobriety and integrity; a permanent position with good salary for the right man. Address O 84, this office. *

WANTED—At once, steel die stamper and copper-plate printer; permanent position with good chance of advancement for young man; state experience and wages expected. P. O. Box 175,

FOUR FAVORITES SCORE AT CHURCHILL DOWNS

Form Players Finally Succeed In Picking a Majority of the Winners At the Local Course.

ONE TRACK RECORD IS BROKEN TWICE.

Green Seal Runs Mile and Seventy Yards In 1:42 4-5.

CLOSE TO THE WORLD'S MARK.

Jockey Powers Lands Three of His Mounts First By Brilliant Riding.

EDWIN L. ALSO RUNS FAST.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE—Patriot, Irrigator, Lillian Ray.
SECOND RACE—Jack Straw, Chanticlor, Kiddy Lee.
THIRD RACE—Irfaneh, Alice George, Acquia.
FOURTH RACE—Oronnoka, Maid Militant, Deacon.
FIFTH RACE—Hallack, Capt. Glore, Gilpy.
SIXTH RACE—Gypsy King, Ketchemike, Hughes.

FORM players will say that the racing at Churchill Downs yesterday was of the highest class and all that could be desired, because the followers of favorites came into their own again. The programme at the Downs drew a good crowd, and most of those present were of a speculative turn of mind. The track was lightning fast and the last two events to be decided were of the record-breaking sort.

The ring presented a very lively appearance during the whole of the betting periods, and the machines and auction pools received much attention from those inclined to wager. The favorite players had a large day, four distinct first choices getting down to the wire in advance of their fields. These were Hyperion II., in the first; Hanbridge, in the third; Addax, in the fifth, and Edwin L. in the closing event.

Jockey Powers was decidedly in the limelight in a riding way and succeeded, by his masterly work, in landing three of his mounts in first position. The finishes he put up on Hanbridge and Addex were especially brilliant and called forth applause from those in the grandstand who were fortunate enough to have tickets on the horses he was piloting.

The fourth race of the day was won by Green Seal over the one mile and seventy-yard route, was productive of another broken track record, the time for the distance being 1:42 4-5. This took one full second from the previous record for the distance, made by Wardill on May 7. The mark established by Green Seal is within a fifth of a second of the world's record for this distance, made by two different performers—Jiminez, at Chicago, on September 9, 1905, and Dolaway, over the same course, on August 31, 1904. Green Seal's feat yesterday is really the best from the fact that both Jiminez and Dalvay were lightly weighted when their records were established.

In the closing event, for which Edwin L. accounted in handy style, Warfield's record was again shattered, the Weber colt traversing the one mile and seventy-yard route in 1:43 flat.

The day's racing was much enjoyed by those in attendance, the form players particularly being in a pleasant frame of mind, as it was the best day, from a betting standpoint, they have experienced since the opening of the meeting.

* * *

Favorite Takes Opener.

The favorite players got away to a flying start in the opening race of the afternoon when Hyperion II., bearing the colors of L. A. Cella, won with the utmost ease. The old sprinter had shown an especially encouraging race his last start and the dopesters could see nothing to it but that he would be really a 1-to-2 favorite and was played with an abandon and freeness that indicated "a cinch." When it came to racing that is just what he proved to be, winning by two lengths after laying off the paces the greater part of the journey.

One of the field combination proved second best. This was Come On Sam, a sprinter of some claim to class. He set the pace with Beatrice K. and held command well into the stretch. There he gave a show of gameness by standing a hard drive down the stretch, whereas Beatrice K. stopped to nearly nothing and finished fourth. Come On Sam finished second, while third money went to E. M. Fry, which was always hanging close to the heels of the leaders, and which finished spiritedly. Snake Mary, thought by her owner to be easily third best and well supported in the mutuels, showed some speed in the middle of the distance, but failed at the crucial moment. The others ran indifferently and none ever had a chance.

* * *

Longshot Scores One.

An upset during the day was the usual order of things and it came in the second race for 2-year-olds. It was a selling race at four and a half furlongs, and the field consisted of eleven indifferent 2-year-olds. Brunhilde was the only one that had earned brackets, and the talent settled on the Marklein filly as the one to turn the trick. A wild tip was circulated on Tawney, a likely looking filly by Alan-a-Dale, belonging to Tom McDowell, the Lexington turfman. Black Boy was also the medium of a plunge and the paddock contingent set it in on the black colt. Lou Lanier and Lotta Creed were accorded some support. Clysmic and C. A. Leiman were the first to show as the barrier was sprung, and the pair raced as a team to the first turn, where Lotta Creed shot out of the bunch, and after a brush with the leaders reached them into defeat and won in a handy manner. C. A. Leiman managed to hold on long enough to save the place from the favorite, Brunhilde. Black Boy could not untrack himself and finished next to last. Tawney, after showing some speed during the race, dropped back beaten and finished in the ruck.

* * *

Hanbridge Runs Good Race.

The third race was the liveliest of the day from a betting standpoint. Much rivalry existed between the friends of Hanbridge and Charley Eastman, and they carried the feud to auction pools and then back to the machines, and the result was that the totals of the pools and in the machines far exceeded any race of the day. Eleven went to the post, and Charley Eastman, as usual, was on his bad behavior and delayed the start nearly five minutes. The field finally got away to a fair start, and the light-weighted Sea Swell rushed to the front, and it looked for the first half mile that the Cella colt would make a runaway race of it. Going the first turn he had an advantage of three lengths and was apparently running easy, when Powers went to work on Hanbridge and soon overhauled the flying leader, and was not long in racing him into defeat. Eastman, which was in close pursuit, began to close up, and at the sixteenth pole was on almost even terms with Hanbridge. Powers began to ride the favorite, and the pair hooked up for the final run, Hanbridge lasting the longest, getting the long end of the purse by a short neck, while Eastman had an advantage over Olambala by two lengths. Olambala ran a sparkling race, and in the right company will be hard to beat. Sea Swell in the final run was beaten off and finished back in the bunch.

* * *

Green Seal In Handicap.

The betting appetite of the crowd was whetted by the finish in the previous race, and when the auctioneer called for bids in the handicap, the feature race of the day, spirited bidding was done by the regulars to get the 4175, while Zienap was next in favor at $125. Green Seal selling the next choice, the total pool of the first sale amounted to $425.

Green Seal was off in front to an indifferent start, and the son of Greenan had his usual speed. Going to the front at the first quarter, he forced a terrific pace, and after seven-eighths of the distance had been run he had the field behind him dizzy. Zienap was the closest in pursuit the first part of the race, and when the horses reached the far turn, Lee, on Old Honesty, tried to force his mount through on the inside, causing a jam, in which Zienap suffered the most, causing the latter to pull up and throwing the Schuiste mare back to the last place. Green Seal was far in advance of the jam, and maintained his lead to the finish, going under the wire by a margin of two lengths, while John E. McMillan, which escaped the interference, finished second, and Zienap came again in the run through the stretch and finished a bang-up third, and but for the interference might have won the race. Old Honesty ran below his true form, but the bungling ride of Lee was responsible for his showing.

* * *

Addax Beats Platers.

The fifth race, for selling platers, at five and a half furlongs, brought together a field of sixteen that, if sold in a bunch, would hardly bring the amount of the purse. By reason of Powers having the mount on Addax, he was well thought of and brought the top prices in the auctions and sold well in the machines. It was take your pick against the others, although Gene Lutz's Tackle, on account of a good showing a few days previous, was thought to have a "cinch" on the place, while Marmorean and Tim Kelly divided the honors for the third position. A delay at the post was occasioned by the antics of Tackle, and after remaining at the post for five minutes Starter Holtman got them away, at least some of them, to a straggling start. Miss Felix was first to show after the field got down to business, but the pace to the turn for home, when the favorite was brought up by Powers, assumed the lead and won the event by a good margin. Miss Felix hung on gamely and got the second place, while Usury, running to her best form, was a sharp factor all the way and finished in the third position.

* * *

Edwin L. Wins Another.

The sixth race, at a mile and seventy yards, had nine horses that were entitled to some consideration from a racing standpoint. The field was composed of high-class selling platers, which usually result in a good race. The sixth was no exception from the general rule, and it was a race from the start to the finish. In the auction pools Edwin L. sold the favorite. Don Enrique was the second choice and was thought by the paddock contingent to have the race at his mercy. Rara Avis, on his Eastern form and his private trials, was fancied by the sharpshooters, and just as the horses were going to the post a decided plunge was made on his chances in the machines. Paul Ruinart, Snap and Rara Avis alternated in the lead for the first part of the journey. At the turn for home Edwin L. closed in on the pacemakers and passed them in a hard drive, winning handily by half a length. Snap held on long enough to get the place, while Rara Avis was third.

GREEN SEAL WON

We advised our clients to plunge the limit on the above horse.

To-day $150 to $5

The long shot that was to go Wednesday, but which was withdrawn in order to get him in a soft spot, goes to-day. We are putting them over daily. Get in with our clients and get the money.

SLEEPER

We will spring the biggest coup of the season Saturday. We expect at least

50 to 1

Call at our office and we will give full details about Saturday's special.

C. R. James & Co.

Office Room 407 Courier-Journal bldg.
Terms, $1.00 for full racing message.

LOUISVILLE FORM CHART

Louisville, Ky., May 13.—Tenth day of the spring meeting of the New Louisville Jockey Club. Weather clear; track fast.

Presiding judge, Charles F. Price; associate judges, Charles F. Grainger and William H. Shelley; starter, Jacob Holtman; secretary and handicapper, Lyman H. Davis.

97—FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; selling; purse $300; for 4-year-olds and upward. Start bad. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, L. A. Cella's b. g., a., by Mazagan—Van-a-Clar. Trained by L. Johnson. Value to winner, $225. Fractional time: :23 2-5, :47 2-5, :59 3-5, 1:06.

Index	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin	Jockey.	St.	P.	S.	A
78	Hyperion II ..	111	8	.....	3...1	3...1	1...½	1...2	Powers	1750	910	1470	$10
73	Come on Sam.	106	1	.....	1...h	2...h	2...½	2...1	Glasner	*100	140	430	**
.....	E. M. Fry....	111	5	.....	4...½	4...1	3...h	3..no	McGee	80	65	260	10
68	Beatrice K....	109	3	.....	2...h	1...h	4...h	4...2	Heidel	240	365	690	30
72	Bonnie Bard..	111	6	.....	6...h	5...½	5...h	5..nk	Taplin	90	60	255	10
68	Sorrel Top	109	4	.....	7...1	7...1	6...h	6...1	Warren	120	100	375	10
63	Boserrian	111	7	.....	9...½	9...h	8...1	7...½	Kennedy	.....	*	*	**
68	Snake Mary ..	101	8	.....	5...h	6...h	7...h	8..1½	S. Page	200	235	425	15
.....	Zagg	103	10	.....	10...1	11...h	10...5	9...1	E. Martin	20	20	35	**
73	Ovelando	114	2	.....	8...h	8...½	9...2	10...1	Preston	50	85	190	15
.....	Pal	116	11	.....	11...h	10...h	11...3	11...8	T. Rice	85	160	190	10
63	Woodlands	111	12	.....	12...2	12...4	13...4	12...2	J. Lee	*	*	*	10
.....	Soprano	109	12	.....	12...1	13	13	13	A. Walsh	*	*	*	10

*Mutuel field. **Auction field, $14. Mutuels Paid—Hyperion II., straight, $7.35; place, $7.50; show, $7.15. Come on Sam, place, $21.35; show, $12.40. E. M. Fry, show, $17.30.

Hyperion II. ran as if he outclassed the others, was forced to go wide in the first quarter from a slow beginning, but moved up with a rush after rounding the first turn, and came away in the stretch to win as his rider pleased. Come on Sam raced Beatrice K. into defeat the first half and lasted well in the closing drive. E. M. Fry had a rough trip and was going strong at the end. Beatrice K., away fast, showed fine speed for a half, but tired badly thereafter. Sorrel Top had no mishaps. Bonnie Bard was in close quarters during the stretch drive. Soprano and Woodlands were away too poorly to be serious factors and were eased the last quarter. Scratched: E. T. Shipp.

98—SECOND RACE—Four and one-half furlongs; for 2-year-olds; selling; purse $300. Start good. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, J. S. Hawkins' ch. f., by Hammon—My Fair Kentucky. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $225. Fractional time: :24, :47 4-5, :54 3-5.

Index	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	St.	P.	S.	A
80	Lotta Creed ..	103	5	.....	5...h	2...½	1...½	T. Rice	40	50	170	**
79	C. A. Leiman	108	1	.....	2...h	1...½	2..½	Heidel	75	145	180	**
80	Brunhilde	108	7	.....	6...2	4...h	3...½	Hufnagel	285	795	1400	50
86	Clysmic	108	2	.....	1...1	3...½	4...½	E. Martin	*25	55	195	**
89	Lou Lanier ..	103	10	.....	7...½	5...4	5...½	Warren	290	290	580	15
53	Inferno Queen	98	4	.....	8...1	6...½	8...1	S. Page	80	95	265	**
.....	Tawny	107	3	.....	3...h	7...1	7..1½	Powers	470	265	735	**
83	Autumn Rose..	103	6	.....	4...h	3...½	6...1	W. Paul	*	*	*	**
71	Hatchiecoon ..	98	9	.....	10..1½	9...2	9...3	R. Williams	10	0	20	**
80	Black Boy	108	8	.....	9...1	10...4	10...5	McGee	725	580	1250	15
71	Her'osa Belle.	98	11	.....	11	11	11	C. Hannon	5	5	20	**

*Mutuel field. **Auction field, $21. Mutuels Paid—Lotta Creed, straight, $322.40; place, $104.75; show, $32.45. C. A. Leiman, place, $115.80; show, $20.90. Brunhilde, show, $8.30.

Lotta Creed, showing sudden improvement and lucky throughout, ran forwardly from the start and wore down C. A. Leiman the last sixteenth. The latter, also showing improved form, raced Clysmic into defeat in the first three furlongs, but tired near the end. Brunhilde, poorly handled and bearing out at the stretch turn, just got up in time for third place. Clysmic tired and swerved badly after a good display of early speed. Lou Lanier came from a long way back in the last quarter. Tawny ran greenly. Black Boy ran poorly and can do much better, although he suffered by interference.

99—THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for 3-year-olds and upward. Start bad. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, G. Holle's ch. c., by Banastar—Delsole. Trained by G. Ham. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :23 1-5, :46 3-5, 1:11 4-5.

Index	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	St.	P.	S.	A
75	Hanbridge	112	1	.....	2...h	2...3	2..½	1..nk	Powers	2670	2015	2345	$175
82	Chip Eastman	106	2	.....	3...h	3...2	3..1½	2..1½	J. Lee	750	365	1050	70
.....	Olambala	100	7	.....	4...h	5...2	4...h	3...1	T. Paul	5	10	70	**
.....	Sea Swell	96	2	.....	1...2	1...3	1...½	4...5	E. Martin	760	645	935	60
.....	Donna	104	9	.....	6...h	8...h	5...2	5...3	Heidel	20	25	170	**
82	Black Mary ..	102	10	.....	10	9...4	7...1	6...h	C. Hannon	160	215	435	15
.....	Admonitor	92	5	.....	5..1½	6...h	6...1	7...4	A. Goose	5	10	30	**
.....	Tannic	90	6	.....	7...h	8...1	8...5	8...1½	Hufnagel	10	10	100	**
69	Sir Irving	104	8	.....	8...3	7...½	9...6	9...2	T. Burton	0	0	15	**
.....	Woolstone	106	4	.....	9...½	10	10	10	S. Page	40	60	180	**

**Auction field, $20. Mutuels Paid—Hanbridge, straight, $7.85; place, $5.85; show, $6.15. Charley Eastman, place, $7.15; show, $7.50. Olambala, show, $42.70.

Hanbridge, in his present good form, outclassed the others, followed Sea Swell closeup the first half and outstayed Charley Eastman in the final drive. Charley Eastman ran a good race and had no mishaps. Olambala gained steadily from a slow beginning, finished with a rush and was going strongest at the end. Sea Swell quit badly after showing much speed for a half. Black Mary had scant chance with the poor start and handling. Donna will improve. Tannic was knocked back at half-mile ground. Scratched: Irfaneh, Campeon and Mildred Wallace.

100—FOURTH RACE—Free Handicap; one mile and seventy yards; purse $500; for 3-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, I. H. Wheatcroft's b. h., 5, by Greenan—Gold Seal. Trained by L. Marion. Value to winner, $400. Fractional time: :24, :48 3-5, 1:13 3-5, 1:38 4-5, 1:42 4-5.

Index	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin	Jockey.	St.	P.	S.	A
76	Green Seal	106	1	1...3	1...2	1...1	1...2	1...2	S. Page	1535	915	$15	$75
88	J. E. McMillan	103	2	4..½	2...h	3...h	2...h	2...2	T. Rice	530	410	620	45
82	Zienap	105	3	2..½	4...4	4...5	3...½	3...5	McGee	1580	1035	1620	125
88	Old Honesty..	108	4	3...h	3...1	3...h	4...3	4..1½	Lee	1735	1130	1460	175
.....	Stolypin	95	5	5	6	5	5	5	Hufnagel	65	45	140	5

Mutuels Paid—Green Seal, straight, $17.55; place, $10.55; show, $7.85. John E. McMillan, place, $17.35; show, $7.40. Zienap, show, $7.25.

Green Seal brought about a delightful assumed leading lead in the first half and, under vigorous handling, held on gamely in the stretch drive and won with plenty in reserve. John E. McMillan, also lucky, was a forward contender most of the way and ran a good race. Zienap, suffering interference, ran far below her best form. Old Honesty had scant chance with the poor ride he got and will show vast improvement over this effort. Stolypin was never prominent.

101—FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; selling; purse $300; for 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, J. T. Rodd's ch. g., by Mazagan—Maid Martha. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $225. Fractional time: :24 3-5, :48 2-5, 1:01, 1:07 4-5.

Index	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	St.	P.	S.	A
85	Addax	106	5	.....	3...h	2...1	2...1	1..½	Powers	1340	955	1145	$50
87	Miss Felix	103	1	.....	1...½	1...h	1...h	2..½	Burton	230	180	235	**
63	Usury	109	4	.....	2...h	3...h	4...1	3...2	T. Steele	*230	110	340	**
61	Tackle	108	7	.....	6...h	5...h	3...h	4..1½	Troxler	605	325	690	10
26	Bess Ward	106	6	.....	9...½	6...h	5...½	5...½	T. Rice	210	140	295	10
81	Tim Kelly	108	9	.....	8...h	7...4	7...1	6...h	D. Austin	160	110	235	**
61	Marmorean	108	3	.....	7...½	8...1	6...h	7...1	Preston	350	270	490	**
61	Merect	108	12	.....	12...h	9...½	8...½	8...1	Hanlon	130	120	250	**
20	Odalie	106	1	.....	4..1½	5...h	8...1	9..½	Glasner	*	*	*	**
.....	Hiram	111	8	.....	11...1	11...1	10...1	10..½	Heidel	*	*	*	**
.....	Banrida	106	16	.....	15...1	12...1	11...2	11...2	J. Shea	55	35	75	10
75	Nervator	111	10	.....	10...½	13...1	13...2	12..1½	Franklin	*	*	*	**
81	Cygnet	109	13	.....	13...h	14...h	14...h	13...h	Lee	*	*	*	**
.....	Autumn Winds.	101	16	.....	16	15...1	15...1	14...5	W. Andreas	*	*	*	**
.....	Tom McAfee ..	111	14	.....	14	16...1	16...½	15...1	Warren	40	10	35	**
61	Capt. Taylor..	106	11	.....	17	17...2	16	16	Kinn	*	*	*	**

*Mutuel field. **Auction field, $50. Mutuels Paid—Addax, straight, $11.95; place, $10.10; show, $7.65. Miss Felix, place, $29.20; show, $18.40. Usury, show, $10.10.

Addax, away fast and saving much ground, finished with a rush in the last furlong and got up in the last few strides. Miss Felix began fully in motion and, showing the most speed, appeared a certain winner in the stretch, but tired in the last sixteenth. Usury ran forwardly from the start and put up a good effort. Tackle was knocked back after going a quarter. Tim Kelly, forced to go wide most of the trip, ran fairly well. Bess Ward can do much better.

102—SIXTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards; selling; purse $400; for 3-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, A. Weber's b. c., 3, by Gold Heels—Jane Oaker. Trained by J. S. Ward. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 3-5, :48 2-5, 1:14, 1:39 1-5, 1:43.

Index	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	St.	P.	S.	A
[79]	Edwin L	96	6	6...2	4..½	2...1	2...1	1..1½	E. Martin	1405	735	1235	$150
79	Snap	94	5	4..½	3...1	1...1	1...1	2...5	Hufnagel	150	100	205	25
.....	Rara Avis	110	3	2...1	1..½	3..1½	3..1½	3...1	McGee	1255	540	675	85
70	Don Enrique..	112	1	3...h	2...1	5...h	4...½	4..1½	Taplin	1030	460	695	105
79	Warner Griswell	109	8	8...1	8...h	6...h	5...h	5...2	T. Paul	90	90	225	25
90	Richard Reed	100	4	5..½	6...3	5...h	6...3	6...3	Frannon	235	125	360	60
84	Wa'r Griswell	109	8	8...1	9...h	8...2	7...2	7...2	Powers	275	170	440	35
61	Paul Ruinart..	107	2	1...h	1...h	2...h	1...2	8..1½	S. Page	225	165	265	30
79	Meadowgrass	103	9	7..1½	8...h	9	9	9	Foy	0	5	45	5

Mutuels Paid—Edwin L., straight, $15.80; place, $9.85; show, $7.30. Snap, place, $40.15; show, $18.95. Rara Avis, show, $9.20.

Edwin L. ran as if best, was away slowly and forced to go wide all the way, finished going gamely and wore down Snap in the last furlong. Snap, showing good speed and clear of interference, moved into the lead after going a quarter and held on well the last quarter. Rara Avis also put up a good performance and outstayed Don Enrique in the closing drive. The latter, a slow beginner, was a distant trailer for a half and moved up with a rush thereafter. Denver Girl ran fairly well. Richard Reed had no mishaps and is pounds below his good 2-year-old form. Warner Griswell was never prominent. Paul Ruinart was a sharp factor for a half. Scratched: Tamar.

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furlongs. Jack Straw, Chanticlor and Kiddy Lee are preferred for the money positions in the order named, although Simonette and Sallan are liable to get some part of it.

Seven furlongs is the route for the third event, and some very fair ones are to go here. Irfaneh looks best, with Alice George and Acquia chosen for the place and show. Eleven are to take part in this affair.

Sixteen again are billed in the fourth, at one mile and a sixteent. Oronnoka seems to have shown best recently, and is given the honors for choice. Maid Militant and Deacon should be contenders.

The fifth is a maiden affair for 2-year-olds, the distance asked four and one-half furlongs. Hallack, which ran a fine race with good company a few days ago, will likely receive the wise play, and with fair racing luck should win. Capt. Glore and Gilpy figure close for the place and will be heard from during the contest.

The wind-up is another event at one mile and a sixteenth, and an even dozen are to take part. It is a very open race, but on form Gypsy King appears to have a shade the best of Ketchemike and Hughes. The last named has not started this season, but was a nice horse last year. He may be good enough to beat the choice, but he will have to run in fast time to do so. The indexed entries follow:

FIRST RACE—Selling; six furlongs:

.....*Mexican		56	Bandello 110
..... Girl	105	70	Irrigator 112
45 *Zeola	105	67	Sinfran 112
.....*Marshy	105	67	Orlet 112
67 *Cerina	105	.....	Pinhooker ...112
79 Advancing ...	110	79	Patriot 115
67 Project	110	.....	Turley 115
67 Rupicola	110	.....	Jack Baker .115
..... Lillian Ray	110		

SECOND RACE—Selling; 2-year-olds; five furlongs:

.....*Tommy Wood	92	89	*Chanticlor ..98
71 *Pirate Boy	96	80	*Jack Straw 101
		80	*Simonette ..101
71 Sallan	97	71	Kiddy Lee ...108

THIRD RACE—Purse; 3-year-old fillies; seven furlongs:

.....Splendida ..	95	64	Irfaneh 102
.....Mildred Wallace ...	95	64	Melissa 102
68 Alice	102	.....	Alice George 102
51 Acquia	102	91	Mrs. Sewell 102
.....Cordova	102	20	Floreal 102
86 Righteasy ...	102		

FOURTH RACE—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth:

36 *Maid Militant ..	100	78	Teeta H. 104
81 Maycella ...	101	81	Cygnet 105
81 *Enlist	101	60	*Walter Lake 105
81 *The Mate ..	102	81	*Reside 105
96 *Imboden ...	102	90	Red Hussar 106
49 Bannock Bob	103	81	Oronoka 106
84 Sempro	103	81	Deacon 110
96 Kenewick	103	72	Sir Walter Rollins 110

FIFTH RACE—Purse; maiden 2-year-olds; four and a half furlongs:

.....Kichli		92	Prim Polly .115
Tanaka ...	115	62	Starport 115
83 Elurica	115	.....	Master Eugene 118
.....Toby Dee ...	115	.....	Banives 118
83 John Mc-Clure	115	83	Forez 118
86 Halleck	115	83	Capt. Glore .118
92 Dick Good bar	115	83	Gilpy 118

SIXTH RACE—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth:

96 *Arrowswift	98	85	Ordono 106
55 Rustle	101	81	Bonebrake .107
84 Mamie Agol	105	.....	Hughes 107
.....Miss Lida ..	105	85	*Gypsy King 108
84 Brookleaf ..	106	73	Ovelando 110
96 Olivedear ...	106	.....	Ketchemike 112
*Apprentice allowance.			

* * *

CHAT OF THE COURSE.

The programme book for the meeting at Latonia, which commences May 25, was distributed among the horsemen yesterday. The feature race of the book is the Latonia Derby, at a mile and a half, which has thirty-four entries, including Wintergreen, the winner of the Kentucky Derby; Friend Harry, Jeff Bernstein and other three-year-old cracks. The book shows that all races other than stakes are for $400, and the conditions are so arranged that they give a chance to all horses. The Merchant Stakes, for three-year-olds and up, at one mile has $1,000 added by the association, and has 109 entries; the Harold Stakes, one of the oldest features of the track, for two-year-old colts, at five furlongs, has seventy-four entries, and the Cincinnati Trophy, for two-year-old colts and fillies, at five and a half furlongs, has an added value of $2,000. In addition the winner will receive the Cincinnati Trophy Cup. Eighty-nine youngsters are entered in this event. The Brewers' Exchange Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, shows an entry list of seventy-nine. The Cincinnati Handicap, for three-year-olds and up, at a mile and an eighth, has seventy-six entered. The Latonia Oaks, at a mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, shows an entry list of twenty-six, and some of the smartest misses that have raced in the West are entered in the blue ribbon event for fillies. The management also announces that there will be an open ring and that any reputable bookmaker may draw in. Hand slates will be used similar to those in vogue on the Eastern tracks.

* * *

Many of the most prominent turfmen at Churchill Downs will make entries for the summer and fall meetings of the Niagara Racing Association, which are conducted at Fort Erie, Ont., opposite Buffalo. The summer meeting will begin Monday, July 5, and continue for twenty-one days. Entries for this meeting will be received at the office of Secretary Lyman H. Davis, of the New Louisville Jockey Club, in the paddock at Churchill Downs, until next Tuesday. The fall meeting at Fort Erie will open August 26 and continue nine days.

During the summer meeting of 1910 the Dominion Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, will be run and entries are now being received at Churchill Downs for this event. The guaranteed cash value is $10,000, and no stake on the American turf approaches it in class or richness of value. Eligibles include three-year-olds and upward.

* * *

John G. Greener, the well-known Nashville turfman, was a visitor at the track yesterday. He came here to witness his Ormus colt, Olambala, perform in the third race, in which the youngster finished third at a good price.

* * *

The judges, after the finish of the fourth race, called Jockeys Lee and McGee into the stand to investigate the crowding on the far turn and the conduct of Jockey Lee during the race. At the half-mile pole Lee struck McGee with his whip, and for this Leo was fined $100.

* * *

The sharpshooters bombarded Hyperion II. in the first race as though the contest had already been decided. They certainly made no mistake, for the Cella representative, handled nicely by Jockey Powers, left no room for argument when it came to the actual running. He came through the stretch like a wild horse, and won with daylight to spare.

* * *

R. H. Anderson, owner of Joe Morris, winner of the Bashford Manor Stakes, thought well of C. A. Leiman's chances in the second race, and grabbed a nice bunch of show tickets on the youngster.

* * *

Gene Lutz felt confident that his colt, Tackle, would get home in front in the fifth race, but Troxler was unable to finish in the money with him. He ran a fair race, however, and should improve.

* * *

Green Seal was "Hawkins" horse yesterday. He stepped to town with something to spare, and came close to equaling the world's record for the route he traveled.

* * *

Beatrice K. was heavily played for place and show in the day's opener, but failed to "peep." She was a contender most of the journey, but faltered at the eighth pole and finished just too far back for ticket holders to collect.

* * *

Sea Swell took Hanbridge and Charley Eastman a merry clip for half a mile and then retired to the rear. This colt is one of the speed marvels of the West and will give a good account of himself later on.

* * *

Under a decision of the courts wagers are accepted at Belmont Park by a nod from those who are known by the layers. Commissioner Bingham has issued an order to Inspector Kelly, of the borough of Queens, to arrest all racetrack gamblers and to take whatever measures are necessary to prevent gambling at Belmont Park.

* * *

Come On Sam, a familiar "rooting phrase" around New Orleans, came in use again in the first race yesterday. Come On Sam was sold in the field with Boserrian, and when the Texas gelding turned into the stretch as one of the contenders the shouts of "Come On Sam" could be heard above all the noise. He finished a bang-up second.

* * *

In the third race Sea Swell set a terrific pace. The Cella colt was timed separately in three sights in thirty-four and the half mile in :45 4-5.

* * *

John G. Greener, the Nashville turfman, is in favor of the mutuel machine and auction pools. He says it is the fairest way of betting as the money remains with the bettors.

* * *

Jockey Lee concentrated the most of his attention to whipping Jockey McGee in the fourth race as the horses were at the half mile ground.

* * *

"Ted" Rice, the lightweight jockey, whose engagements are made by C. H. ("Paddy") Knebelkamp, was very much in the limelight yesterday by virtue of his win on Lotta Creed, the rank outsider, which paid $322.40, and grabbing show money on Olambala, which was overlooked by most of the "lamb" bettors. This is one of the best all-around riders here, his specialty being strong finishes.

* * *

Both Hyperion and Hanbridge were two of the "hottest" things that have been sent over the plate in these parts in some time. It is said that thousands of dollars were bet on them away from here.

* * *

Green Seal had too much early speed for the kind he was in with, racing them dizzy before they had gone a quarter of a mile. He lowered the track record one second and in doing so came within one-fifth of the American record made by Giminez at Harlem in 1901 and equalled in 1904 at the same track by Dalvay.

* * *

Powers came back into his own again, riding three winners out of four mounts.

* * *

Hugh McCarren was offered $5,000 for his 2-year-old filly, Ethelburg, which was refused. His refusal to accept such a tidy sum is explained by the fact that he thinks he has a royal chance to win the Cincinnati trophy with this one.

* * *

Eugene Elrod, who is in charge of the mutuels and auction pooling, stated that the wagering was 20 per cent. greater than last spring. The racing association is more than pleased over this state of affairs.

* * *

All the officials for the Latonia meeting have been selected. The book-makers will use hand slates and there will be no machines.

* * *

Charlie Eastman showed a flash of his old time form when he had Hanbridge driving to beat him three-quarters in 1:11 4-5. He is almost sure to win a race shortly.

* * *

Lotta Creed, which won the second race, is a

SPLENDID GAME RESULTS IN TIE

Darkness Stops Contest At Chicago After Seventeen Innings.

GIANTS TAKE ONE FROM CUBS.

Pittsburg Downs Philadelphia, While Boston Takes a Good Battle From the Cincinnati Reds.

RESULTS OF THE OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American Association.

LOUISVILLE	2	INDIANAPOLIS	8
MINNEAPOLIS	1	ST. PAUL	4
TOLEDO	5	KANSAS CITY	11
MILWAUKEE	3	COLUMBUS	2

National League.

NEW YORK	4	BROOKLYN	2
CHICAGO	1	ST. LOUIS	1
PITTSBURG	6	BOSTON	2
PHILADELPHIA	4	CINCINNATI	2

American League.

NEW YORK	6	WASHINGTON	1
DETROIT	4	CHICAGO	1
BOSTON	8	St. Louis-Philadelphia	
CLEVELAND	1	(Rain)	

Southern League.

NASHVILLE	3	MONTGOMERY	0
MEMPHIS	1	MOBILE	6
LITTLE ROCK	6	ATLANTA	5
BIRMINGHAM	1	NEW ORLEANS	2

Bluegrass League.

LEXINGTON	5	FRANKFORT	3
PARIS	4	SHELBYVILLE	3

Central League.

EVANSVILLE	4	DAYTON	6
GRAND RAPIDS	3	TERRE HAUTE	5
ZANESVILLE	6	SOUTH BEND	3
FORT WAYNE	2	WHEELING	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	16	10	.615	Toledo	11	14	.440
Louisville	16	10	.615	St. Paul	9	12	.429
Indianap.	16	12	.600	Kansas City	9	14	.391
Minneap.	11	15	.423	Columbus	10	17	.370

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	15	8	.652	Brooklyn	10	11	.476
Philadel.	11	9	.550	Cincinnati	12	14	.462
Boston	11	9	.550	New York	9	11	.450
Chicago	13	12	.520	St. Louis	10	16	.385

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	16	5	.762	Chicago	11	11	.500
Boston	13	8	.619	Cleveland	9	12	.429
New York	12	9	.571	Washington	6	13	.316
Philadel.	10	9	.526	St. Louis	6	14	.300

Southern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Nashville	15	8	.652	New Orleans	13	13	.500
Little Rock	16	9	.640	Montgom'y	11	15	.423
Mobile	14	11	.560	Birmingham	10	14	.417
Atlanta	12	11	.522	Memphis	6	17	.261

Bluegrass League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	10	2	.833	Shelbyville	5	6	.455
Winchester	8	3	.727	Lexington	5	6	.455
Frankfort	5	5	.500	Paris	1	11	.083

Central League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Gr'd Rapids	6	2	.750	Fort Wayne	7	6	.538
Zanesville	9	3	.750	Wheeling	7	6	.538
Evansville	7	5	.564	South Bend	8	7	.506
Dayton	5	4	.556	Terre Haute	3	8	.273

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY

American Association.

LOUISVILLE at MINNEAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS at ST. PAUL.
COLUMBUS at KANSAS CITY.
TOLEDO at MILWAUKEE.

National League.

PITTSBURG at PHILADELPHIA.
CINCINNATI at BOSTON.
CHICAGO at NEW YORK.
ST. LOUIS at BROOKLYN.

American League.

PHILADELPHIA at CHICAGO.
WASHINGTON at ST. LOUIS.
BOSTON at DETROIT.
NEW YORK at CLEVELAND.

Southern League.

BIRMINGHAM at LITTLE ROCK.
ATLANTA at NEW ORLEANS.
MONTGOMERY at MOBILE.
NASHVILLE at MEMPHIS.

Bluegrass League.

FRANKFORT at PARIS.
SHELBYVILLE at WINCHESTER.

Central League.

ZANESVILLE at FORT WAYNE.
TERRE HAUTE at DAYTON.
WHEELING at SOUTH BEND.
EVANSVILLE at GRAND RAPIDS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston 3, Cincinnati 2.

Boston, May 13.—In a hard-fought thirteen-inning game to-day, during which Umpire Cusack was assaulted by one of the visiting players and three of them were ordered off the grounds, Boston defeated Cincinnati by a score of 3 to 2. Starr's two-base hit in the eleventh inning sent in the tieing run for the locals, and his single in the thirteenth scored Mattern from second, giving the victory to Boston. In the twelfth inning, when Catcher Roth, running for McLean, was called out at the plate on a close decision, he attacked Umpire Cusack, striking him with both hands on the chest. Several of the Cincinnati players crowded around the official, threatening him with bats, but the Boston players succeeded in quieting the visitors. Roth and Dubec were immediately put off the grounds. Dubec had been sitting on the bench, Lobert and Huggins were removed from the coaching lines. Manager Griffith had been elected previously for disputing another decision. The visiting team was left without a catcher and Shorstop Downey was pressed into service behind the bat. Score:

Cincin.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Boston.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Egan 2b.	5	2	2	4	Starr 2b.	6	4	1	5
Oakes cf.	5	0	1	0	Hooper rf.	5	2	3	2
Lobert 3b.	6	0	0	3	Bates lf.	6	0	4	1
Mitchell rf.	6	3	0	1	Beaumont cf.	5	4	1	0
Hoblitzel 1b.	6	1	11	1	Beck 1b.	6	0	14	1
Dowdy ss.	5	0	2	4	Dahlen ss.	4	1	2	6
Paskert lf.	5	3	1	0	Sweeney 2b.	5	2	1	4
McLean c.	4	2	4	4	Bowerman c.	6	1	8	2
Roth.	0	0	0	0	Pennock p.	3	1	0	2
Huggins 2b.	0	0	1	4	Hitchcy.	1	1	0	0
Campbell p.	4	0	0	0	Mattern p.	1	0	0	1
Totals.	46	12	1258	26	Totals.	50	15	39	19

*Ran for McLean in twelfth.
†Batted for Ferguson in eleventh.
‡Two out when winning run scored.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	—T.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Errors—Egan 2, Lobert, Downey 2, Starr, Dahlen. Two-base Hits—Mitchell, McLean, Bates, Starr, Beaumont. Three-base Hit—Becker. Hits—Off Ferguson 11 in 11 innings; off Mattern 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice Hit—Campbell. Sacrifice Flyes—Downey, Stolen Bases—Becker. Double Plays—Downey (unassisted); Starr, Dahlen and Beck; Downey, Egan and Hoblitzel and McLean; Dahlen, Starr and Beck; Lobert and Huggins. First Base on Balls—Off Ferguson 1; off Campbell 5; off Mattern 1. First Base on Errors—Cincinnati 2; Boston 3. Struck Out—By Ferguson 2; by Campbell 1; by Mattern 1. Time—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Cusack and Johnstone.

Pittsburg 6, Philadelphia 4.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Pittsburg won a hard-fought game here to-day by 6 to 4. The visitors got a winning lead in the seventh inning on three hits, a base on balls and errors by Osborne and Bransfield. Willis was knocked off the rubber in the eighth inning, Leever, who succeeded him, doing excellent work. Score:

Philadel.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Pitts'g.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Grant 3b.	3	0	2	2	Barbeau lb.	5	0	9	1
Knabe 2b.	4	2	2	2	Leach cf.	4	1	4	1
Titus rf.	3	2	2	1	Clarke lf.	3	2	1	0
Magee lf.	3	2	0	0	Wagner ss.	3	2	0	4
Bransfield 1b.	3	1	10	2	Storke 1b.	1	0	5	0
Osborne cf.	4	0	2	1	Miller 2b.	4	2	0	3
Doolan ss.	4	1	2	3	Wilson rf.	5	1	2	0
Dooin c.	4	1	4	1	Gibson c.	3	1	3	2
Moore p.	3	2	1	0	Willis p.	4	2	0	2
*Clement.	1	0	0	0	Leever p.	0	0	0	1
Totals.	31	10	27	15	Totals.	33	8	27	16

*Batted for Moore in ninth.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—T.
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—4
Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Errors—Bransfield, Osborne, Doolin, Barbeau, Wilson. Two-base Hits—Titus, Clarke, Three-base Hit—Titus. Hits—Off Willis (6 in 7 innings; off Leever 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice Hits—Magee, Moore, Storke. Stolen Bases—Knabe, Doolin. Left on Bases—Philadelphia 5; Pittsburg 10. First Base on Balls—Off Moore 3; off Willis 3. First Base on Errors—Philadelphia 1; Pittsburg 1. Hit by Pitched Ball—By Moore, Gibson. Struck Out—By Moore 3; by Leever 1. Passed Ball—Gibson. Time—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Emslie and O'Day.

Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 1.

Brooklyn, May 13.—Brooklyn defeated St. Louis in a pitchers' contest to-day by 2 to 1. Kustus scoring the winning tally in the sixth with a home run to deep left. Rucker allowed no hits after the fourth and struck out nine men. Score:

St. Louis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Brook.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Byrne 3b.	4	0	2	1	Rusch lf.	4	1	1	0
Shaw cf.	3	1	2	0	Hummel ss.	4	2	1	2
Phelps c.	3	1	7	0	Alperman 2b.	4	0	2	1
Konetchy 1b.	3	0	11	0	Magee 3b.	3	0	1	0
Evans rf.	2	0	4	0	McGilvern 2b.	4	0	0	0
Delehanty rf.	1	0	0	0	Kustus rf.	3	1	2	0
Ellis lf.	3	0	1	0	Keeling cf.	3	1	0	0
*Bliss.	1	0	0	0	Bergen c.	3	0	11	1
Charles 2b.	2	0	2	2	Rucker p.	3	1	0	2
Hulswitt ss.	4	0	1	0					
Lush p.	3	1	0	1	Totals.	31	6	27	6
Totals.	28	4	24	10					

*Batted for Ellis in ninth.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—T.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	—2

Error—Hulswitt. Three-base Hit—Jordan. Home Run—Kustus. Sacrifice Fly—Konetchy. Double Play—Hummel and Jordan. Left on Bases—St. Louis 7; Brooklyn 8. First Base on Balls—Off Lush 1; off Rucker 6. First Base on Errors—Brooklyn 1. Struck Out—By Lush 1; by Rucker 9. Time—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Klem and Kane.

New York 4, Chicago 1.

New York, May 13.—New York made it two out of three to-day from Chicago, the locals bunching their hits on Lefthander Kroh and scoring four times. The visitors escaped a whitewash in the eighth through Hofman's double and Tinker's single. Both teams played fast ball, five double plays being made. Score:

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Evers 2b.	4	0	1	4	Tenney 1b.	3	0	14	0
Sheckard lf.	4	0	1	0	Doyle 2b.	3	0	2	4
Schulte rf.	4	0	0	0	McCormick lf.	3	1	1	0
Chance 1b.	3	0	9	0	Murray rf.	3	1	3	0
Steinfeldt 3b.	3	1	2	0	O'Hara cf.	3	1	2	0
Hofman cf.	3	1	2	1	Devlin 3b.	3	0	1	4
Tinker ss.	3	2	3	6	Bridwell ss.	2	0	2	4
Moran c.	3	0	2	0	Myers c.	3	0	7	0
Kroh p.	2	0	0	2	Matheweon p.	3	0	0	2
*Howard.	1	0	0	0					
Hagerman p.	0	0	0	0	Totals.	27	3	27	14
Totals.	29	4	24	13					

*Batted for Kroh in eighth.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—T.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	—4

*Two-base Hits—McCormick, Myers, Hofman. Three-base Hit—Murray. Home Run—O'Hara. Left on Bases—Chicago 2; New York 3. Double Plays—Bridwell, Doyle and Tenney; Doyle, Bridwell and Tenney; Hofman, Kroh and Tinker; Evers, Tinker and Chance. Struck Out—By Kroh 1; by Matheweon 3; by Hagerman 1. Base on Balls—Off Matheweon 1; off Kroh 1; off Hagerman 2. Hits—Off Kroh 6 in 7 innings. Umpires—Rigler and Truby. Time—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 1, Washington 1.

Chicago, May 13.—Chicago and Washington battled for seventeen innings to-day and the game was called on account of darkness with the score a tie. Whitte allowed only one hit in the last ten innings.

Manager Cantillon's tactics in the seventeenth inning probably saved his team from defeat. The locals had men on second and third, with one out. Manager Sullivan then took himself out of the game and sent in Walday, a left-handed batter. When Cantillon saw this move he sent Hughes, who was then pitching, to right field and sent in Gray, a left-handed pitcher. Sullivan countered by taking out Walday after Gray had pitched one ball to him. Then Cantilon tried to with-draw Gray and send Hughes back against Owens, a right-handed hitter. According to the new rule, it was up to Gray to finish pitching to the man who was then batting or give a pass.

After some heated argument, the umpires forced Gray to continue pitching to Owens. He did, and passed him. Tannehill was the next man up, and Hughes returned to the box, while Ganley went to right field. Tannehill hit to Hughes and Altizer was forced at the plate. Score ended the chances with a grounder to Delehanty. Score:

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Wash.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Hahn r.	6	1	2	0	Brown cf.	3	0	2	0
Dougherty lf.	4	0	3	0	Shiske 3b.	7	1	5	6
Isbell 1b.	4	1	8	1	Unglaub 1b.	6	0	11	1
Donohue ss.	4	0	2	2	Foreman lf.	2	0	2	0
Altizer cf.	3	2	6	0	Delehanty 2b.	7	0	3	5
Purtell 2b.	6	2	3	5	Conroy lf.	7	2	4	0
Parent ss.	3	0	2	3	Milan lf.	0	0	0	0
Sullivan c.	4	0	5	2	McBride ss.	6	1	3	4
*Owens.	0	0	0	0	Clymer rf.	6	1	3	0
Tannehill 2b.	6	2	3	1	Gray p.	0	0	0	0
White p.	6	2	1	7	Walday lf.	0	0	0	0
Totals.	58	13	51	18	Johnson p.	2	0	0	1
					Barns p.	2	1	1	2
					Hughes p.	1	0	1	0
					Totals.	56	6	51	23

*Batted for Sullivan in seventeenth

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	—T.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Errors—Parent, Browne, Shipke 2. Two-base Hits—Shipke, Purtell, Tannehill. Hits—Off Johnson 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Burns 3 in 4 innings; off Hughes 5 in 6 1-3 innings. Sacrifice Hits—Dougherty, McBride, Tannehill, Browne, White, Purtell, Parent. Stolen Bases—McBride, Hahn, Purtell. Double Play—Straub, Foreman and Unglaub. Left on Bases—Chicago 20; Washington 7. Base on Balls—Off White 1; off Johnson 2; off Burns 2; off Hughes 4; off Gray 1. Struck Out—By White 3; by Johnson 1; by Burns 1; by Hughes 2. Passed Ball—Street. Time—Three hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Egan and Connoly.

New York 6, Detroit 4.

Detroit, May 13.—New York caught Suggs weakening in the eighth and drove him out of the box. Five hits, three passes and two sacrifice flies netted six runs and decided the result. Detroit hit Manning hard, but could not get them bunched. The visitors played the best ball they have shown in the local series. Score:

Detroit.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
McIntyre lf.	4	1	3	0	Cree cf.	2	2	1	0
Bush ss.	4	1	2	3	Keeler rf.	4	2	2	0
Crawford cf.	5	2	1	0	Elberfeld 3b.	5	4	2	3
Cobb rf.	5	2	0	0	Engle lf.	4	1	1	0
Rossman 1b.	5	2	14	0	Chase 1b.	4	1	9	2
Leach 3b.	5	1	1	4	Lenorte 2b.	4	0	2	3
Schaefer 2b.	2	1	1	2	Austin ss.	5	1	3	2
Schmidt c.	2	0	2	1	Kleinow c.	2	0	4	2
Beckdorf cf.	0	0	1	0	Manning p.	3	0	1	0
Suggs p.	2	1	1	5	Blair c.	0	0	1	0
Willett p.	0	0	0	0	Warhop p.	0	0	1	1
Donovan p.	0	0	0	0	Hemphill.	1	1	0	0
*Moriarty.	1	0	0	0	†Dammitt.	1	0	0	0
Totals.	35	12	27	16	Totals.	33	11	27	14

*Batted for Willett in eighth.
†Batted for Manning in eighth.
‡Batted for Kleinow in eighth.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—T.
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	—6

Errors—Engle, Chase, Austin. Two-base Hits—Suggs, Engle, Chase. Three-base Hits—Cobb, Rossman. Hits—Off Suggs 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Willett 1 in 2-3 innings; off Donovan 1 in 1 inning; off Manning 11 in 7 innings; off Warhop 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice Hits—Schaefer, Keeler. Engle. Sacrifice Flies—Chase, Austin. Stolen Bases—Cobb 2, Rossman, Elberfeld, Demmitt. Double Play—Bush, Schaefer and Rossman. Left on Bases—Detroit 10; New York 9. Base on Balls—Off Suggs 2; off Willett 1; off Donovan 1; off Manning 2; off Warhop 2. Struck Out—By Suggs 1; by Donovan 1; by Manning 2; by Warhop 1. Time—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Sheridan and Kerin.

Boston 8, Cleveland 1.

Cleveland, May 13.—Boston made it three straight from Cleveland to-day, completely outplaying the locals and winning, 8 to 1. Young was easy for his former teammates and was well supported. Morgan was effective throughout. It rained from the last of the seventh on. Score:

Cleve.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Boston	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Rafferty rf.	2	1	2	0	McConnell 2b.	4	2	2	2
Hinchman lf.	3	0	1	0	Lord lf.	4	0	1	0
Stovall 1b.	4	0	6	1	Speaker cf.	5	2	1	0
Lajoie 2b.	3	0	4	4	Hooper rf.	5	4	0	0
Hinchman cf.	3	0	2	0	Wagner ss.	3	1	10	0
Easterly c.	3	1	4	1	Niles lf.	3	1	1	0
Turner 3b.	3	0	1	2	Warner ss.	3	2	3	4
Bemis han c.	0	0	0	0	Carrigan c.	4	2	2	0
Young p.	2	0	0	2	Morgan p.	4	0	0	0
Totals.	28	2	27	15	Totals.	39	17	27	21

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—T.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	*	—8

Errors—Bradley, Stovall, Hinchman, Turner. Base on Errors—Boston 2. Two-base Hits—Easterly. Three-base Hit—Bradley. Sacrifice Hits—Bradley, Lord. Stolen Base—Turner. Double Plays—Easterly and Bradley; Stovall and Bradley. Bases on Balls—Off Young 3; off Morgan 4. Hit by Pitched Ball—Lajoie. Left on Bases—Cleveland 5; Boston 8. Struck Out—By Young 2; by Morgan 3. Time—Two hours and eleven minutes. Umpires—Evans.

HOGG PITCHES IN GREAT FORM

Louisville Twirler Allows Minneapolis But One Run.

COLONELS WIN A GOOD GAME.

Peitz's Men Make Their Scores In First Inning On Account of Misplays.

LARRY QUINLAN IS BETTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 13.—[Special.]—Louisville triumphed over the Minneapolis team by the score of 2 to 1 in one of the fastest games of the season here this afternoon. Hogg, for Louisville, and Cates, for Minneapolis, both pitched good ball and it was a hard game for the Miller twirler to lose.

Hogg was given perfect support by his teammates. The Colonels showed lots of snap in their work and the Minneapolis fans were favorably impressed with their fast fielding. Peitz's men made their two runs in the first inning. Dunleavy started by singling to left field. Woodruff followed with another safe hit and Dunleavy went to third. Cates made a wild pitch and Dunleavy scored, Woodruff going to third. Delehanty grounded out, Oyler to Gill. Landreth sent a long fly to Wheeler, which the Minneapolis left fielder muffed, Woodruff scoring and Landreth reaching first. Tate drove a grounder to Oyler. The Miller short stop tossed the ball to Downs and Landreth was forced at second. Downs hurled the sphere to Gill and Tate was doubled at first.

Wheeler singled in Minneapolis' half of the first inning after Oyler had grounded out. Downs fanned, but Collins hit a single to center and Wheeler went to third. Collins tried to make second on his hit, but was thrown out, Dunleavy to Woodruff to Olson.

It looked as though Louisville would score again in the fourth inning. After Landreth grounded out, Tate was hit by a pitched ball. Olson grounded out and Tate went to second. Sullivan drew a pass. Peitz lifted a long fly to left field, which Wheeler pulled down near the bleachers. If Peitz's fly had gone three feet further the ball would have passed into the left field bleachers, which, under local ground rules, is a home run. Wheeler had dropped two just such similar flies and fans felt sharp when Peitz's drive soared to that part of the outfield.

The Millers went out in one, two, three order until the sixth inning, when they scored their lone run. Block started the inning by hitting to deep center for three bases. Ordinarily a hit of this sort on the Minneapolis diamond is good for a home run when made by a fast runner. Cates grounded out, Sullivan to Tate, but Block was held at third. Oyler went out the same way and Block crossed the plate.

The Louisville team had no chance to score after the fourth inning, but the Colonels had plenty for the afternoon, as Candidate Peitz did not look dangerous again until the ninth inning, when two out in the final round, Downs hit to left for two bases. With the crowd clamoring for a hit, Collins sent a short fly to right field, which was pulled down by Landreth.

Larry Quinlan, the Louisville short-stop, who was laid up with ptomaine poisoning and left behind at Milwaukee, was much better to-day and Manager Chivington says Larry will join the team Friday.

Manager Chivington was much pleased with Hogg's work in to-day's game. After the game Chivington said: "Hogg pitched in fine shape to-day and I am glad that he is rounding into form. All of our pitchers are now getting pretty fine and I think we will soon overhaul the Milwaukee team." The score:

Minneap.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	L'ville.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Oyler ss.	4	0	2	6	Dunleavy cf.	4	2	1	1
Wheeler lf.	4	1	3	0	Woodruff 3b.	4	1	1	2
Downs 2b.	4	1	2	3	Delehanty rf.	3	0	0	0
Collins 3b.	4	1	1	0	Landreth rf.	4	1	1	0
O'Neill cf.	2	1	1	0	Tate 1b.	3	1	11	1
Gill 1b.	2	0	16	1	Olsen 2b.	3	0	3	0
Quillan rf.	3	0	1	0	Sullivan ss.	3	0	2	3
Block c.	3	1	0	2	Peitz c.	3	0	4	2
Cates p.	3	0	1	4	Hogg p.	3	0	2	1
Totals.	29	5	27	20	Totals.	30	5	27	13

*Batted for Brown in ninth.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—T.
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Wheeler 2. Two-base Hit—Downs. Three-base Hit—Block. Left on Bases—Minneapolis 3; Louisville 2. Double Plays—Cates, Oyler and Gill; Oyler, Downs and Gill. Struck Out—By Hogg 4. Bases on Balls—Off Cates 1; off Hogg 1. Wild Pitch—Cates. Hit by Pitched Ball—Tate, O'Neill. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—King.

Toledo 5, Milwaukee 3.

Milwaukee, May 13.—Toledo won the game here this afternoon by a score of 5 to 3 in thirteen innings. West, who started on the rubber for Toledo, was wild, and was succeeded by McSurdy in the fifth. McSurdy pitched great ball in the pinches. Curtis was followed by Dougherty in the eighth. Dougherty pitched fine ball, holding the visitors without a hit until the thirteenth, when three hits and McGann's error gave Toledo two runs and the game. Score:

Milwau.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Robinson ss.	5	1	2	3	McCarthy ss.	6	0	0	3
Barry 2b.	4	2	2	6	Hinchman 2b.	2	4	2	2
McGann 1b.	3	1	15	0	Smoot cf.	6	2	2	0
Randall cf.	4	0	5	0	Hickman lf.	5	1	4	2
Clark 3b.	5	0	1	5	Seybold rf.	4	1	1	0
McCor'k 2b.	5	1	2	2	Elwert 3b.	6	1	1	5
Hostetter c.	6	1	7	3	Daubert 1b.	6	1	15	1
Collins lf.	3	1	4	0	Abbott c.	3	1	6	2
Curtis p.	0	0	0	0	West p.	3	0	0	2
Dougherty p.	3	1	0	4	McSurdy p.	2	0	0	7
Totals.	40	8	39	19	Totals.	46	9	39	24

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	—T.
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Toledo	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Errors—Robinson, McGann, Hickman. Two-base Hit—McGann. Home Run—McCormick. Hits—Off West 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off McSurdy 4 in 8 2-3 innings; off Curtis 6 in 7 2-3 innings; off Dougherty 3 in 5 1-3 innings. Sacrifice Hits—Hickman, Collins, Robinson. Stolen Base—Elwert. Double Plays—Seybold and Abbott; McCarthy, Hinchman and Daubert. Left on Bases—Milwaukee 12; Toledo 8. Base on Balls—Off Curtis 4; off West 3; off McSurdy 4. Hit by Pitched Ball—Collins, by McSurdy; Seybold, by Curtis. Struck Out—By Curtis 1; by Dougherty 5; by McSurdy 3. Wild Pitch—Curtis. Time—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Conahan and Owens.

Kansas City 11, Columbus 2.

Kansas City, May 13.—An early load of ten runs proved too great a handicap for Columbus to overcome to-day, and the visitors went to defeat by a score of 11 to 2. Errors on the part of Columbus helped swell the totals for Kansas City. Score:

K. City.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Columbus.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Shannon cf.	3	0	1	0	Clarke lf.	4	0	2	0
Bockley 1b.	4	3	9	2	Odwell 1b.	4	1	10	1
Love ss.	4	2	0	2	Congalton rf.	4	1	3	0
Heitmu 3b.	3	2	0	2	Jones c.	4	0	4	1
Brashear 2b.	5	0	4	3	Kruger cf.	3	0	1	0
Carlisle lf.	4	2	4

change. We again note that many of the low-priced issues are holding their own well as they gradually work to a higher level. Of the dealers little that is new is to be added to what has already been said. Their remarkable rise undoubtedly discounts important developments which may or may not materialize soon. The course of the market during the last few days indicates that there are good profits both for the investor and the traders. The market is a broad one and daily becoming broader as it becomes clearer that business is recovering at a normal pace.—C. L. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—Coal shares were the features with Reading and Pittsburg and Hudson making new high records. Union Pacific and Steel were held back, although there was an active demand for both throughout the session. Responsible bankers are of the opinion that the broad public demand that they want will not make its appearance in the stock market until the tariff law is passed. They have made up their minds to continue the professional advance until Congress acts in this matter. This seems to us to be the correct position, and until that time we believe that stocks should be bought on every slight reaction and held for good profits.—(E. F. Hutton & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

New York.—The undertone was good, although it was noted in some quarters that the professional elements were endeavoring to force a substantial reaction, but the demand from outside sources has increased considerably during the past few weeks and the absorbing power has been of a character which seems to indicate that public confidence in prevailing levels has greatly increased. Numerous reports are being circulated in regard to the most active issues, most of which have no basis of fact, but they serve the purpose of creating enthusiasm among traders. The action of the market at this time seems to indicate that a sharp recession is not unlikely at almost any time, but in good quarters it is still felt that higher levels will be witnessed ultimately.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, May 13.—Money on call 1½@2 per cent.; ruling rate 2; closing bid 1½; offered at 1¾; time loans a shade easier; 60 days 2½ per cent.; 90 days 2¾; six months 2¾; prime mercantile paper 3½@4. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8620@4.8635 for 60-day bills and at $4.8775 for demand; commercial bills $4.85¾@4.86⅛. Bar silver 52¾c. Mexican dollars 41c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm.

The largest part of the transactions in stocks to-day was made in a handful of selected securities. The reasons for the selection were obscure so far as any authentic news was concerned. There was a cloud of rumors in circulation all day, but none of these was confirmed. The anthracite group amongst the railroads was the favorite subject of these rumors. The supposition persisted that something was about to occur which would prove of value to the stockholders. The favorite rumor was that the coal mining properties would be separated from the railroads and in some way distributed to the railroad stockholders. While this action was supposed to be in consequence of the Supreme Court decision on the commodities clause, this decision, in fact, exempted the roads from the obligation to part with their coal properties, and caused excited advances in the prices of those stocks because of the supposed advantage to these companies of this privilege.

The special attention given to Delaware and Hudson gave rise to a rumor that it was to figure in the proposed adjustment in a particular way, owing to the broad scope of the charter privileges. The assertion that an increase of the Delaware and Hudson dividend was imminent was met with the explanation that this company declares a full year's dividend in December for quarterly distribution, leaving no occasion for a decision on the subject earlier than next December. In the case of Allis-Chalmers preferred there came a disclaimer also with color of official authority of reports of intended dividend resumptions at an early day. The speculative sentiment was tinged more or less with suspicion by these evidences of inconsistency in the explanations of some of the market movements.

The business in the session was attributed to the recent return from a foreign trip of one of the capitalists most prominent in that and a number of other properties which have moved in response to the supposed resumption of stock market activities by this interest. The upward start in the Southern Railway stocks was unexplained by any special news. This, coupled with that in Rock Island, gave an appearance of favor for the low-priced stocks, which awakened some sympathetic movements in other stocks.

Reasons of a kind to appeal principally to the minds of professional stock operators are seen to have played a larger part in the day's market. The general tone was firm, but the movement was narrow. Prices gave way at the last after holding all day. The Harrimans started upward, but met selling pressure again, such as has been in evidence in those stocks for some time past.

The news with most bearing on the prospect for affairs came from the Western grain fields, where abundant rains were reported, with greatly increased promise for the rapid progress of the crops. The reviews by accepted authorities of iron and steel trade conditions were regarded as confirmatory of the more confident feeling that has been growing up concerning the outlook there.

Reports of negotiations for further large exports of gold both to Paris and to South America were not confirmed, although the foreign exchange rate was firm and private discount rates rose both in London and Paris. The time money market here was reported a trifle easier without any quotable change in rates. Favorable deductions were drawn from the unimportant dimensions of the French strike demonstration. The caution of the speculation, in view of the suspicious signs in the market, was exemplified again in the way in which prices gave way at the end of the day, and closed weak.

Bonds were firm. Total sales (par value), $5,912,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Bank Clearances.

Chicago, May 14.—(Special.)—Clearings $45,911,389; balances $4,125,353. New York exchange 30c premium. Money 3¾@4½ per cent.; 60 days 4@5 per cent.

St. Louis, May 13.—(Special.)—Clearings $10,487,844; balances $924,208. Call money 4½@5 per cent. New York exchange 35c premium bid, 40c premium asked.

Cincinnati, May 13.—(Special.)—Clearings $4,073,000. New York exchange 25c premium. Collateral loans 4 per cent. Discounts 4½ per cent.

Boston, May 13.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $25,333,587; in New York $347,259,729. New York funds sold at par.

Memphis, May 13. — (Special.) — Clearings $833,623.79. Exchange $1@1.50 discount selling, buying at par.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, May 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$122,158,206
Gold certificates	$1,260,909
Gold coin and bullion	$44,392,540

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High. est.	Low. est.	Cl'sg bid.
Allis-Chalmers pfd.	4,900	27½	26¾	26⅞
Amal. Copper	11,500	83½	82¾	82¾
Am. Agricultural	200	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	2,500	27¾	25⅞	26⅜
American Can pfd	2,000	85	82¾	82
Am. Car & F'dry	2,000	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	1,900	67¾	66¾	66
Am. H. and L. pfd	1,400	42¾	41¾	41⅞
Am. Ice Securities	1,500	41¾	40¾	40⅞
American Linseed	500	25⅞	25¼	25⅜
Am'n Locomotive	500	57½	57¼	57½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	6,200	93⅝	93	93
Do preferred	400	109¾	109¾	109½
Am. Sugar Ref'g	5,000	135¾	133½	134
Am. Tel. and Tel.	2,100	144¾	143¾	144¼
Am. Tobacco pfd	300	101½	101¼	101
American Woolen	200	30¾	30½	30⅝
Am. Zinc, Lead & S.	1,200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Atchison	11,600	100¾	100¼	100¾
Do preferred	400	104⅝	104	104⅝
Atl. Coast Line	300	128½	127¾	128½
B. and O	1,500	115¾	114¾	115¼
Do preferred	200	94	94	94
Bethlehem Steel	600	27¾	27¾	26½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	7,000	70¾	69¾	70¼
Canadian Pacific	1,200	181½	181	181½
Central Leather	4,400	31¼	30¾	30⅝
Do preferred	500	104¾	104	104
Central of N. J.	500	208½	207	207
C. and O	17,000	79⅜	78¼	78¼
Chi. and G. W.	800	18¾	18¼	18¾
Chicago Gt. West.	1,000	40¾	40¼	40¾
C. and N. W.	200	183¾	183¼	182¾
C., M. and St. P.	5,500	152¾	151	151¾
C. C. C. and St. L.	100	74½	74½	74
Col. Fuel and Iron	2,100	50¼	49¾	50¼
Col. and Southern	18,300	35¾	34½	34⅝
Do 1st pref	300	55¾	55¾	55¾
Do 2d pref	200	45¾	45¾	45¾
Consolidated Gas	7,100	141	141¾	142
Corn Products	2,000	23¼	23¼	23⅜
Del. and Hudson	12,900	190	189¾	190¼
Del., Lack. and W.	1,600	407	404	407
Denver and R. G.	200	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do preferred	200	87½	87½	87½
Dist. Securities	4,500	38¾	38¾	38¾
Erie	14,700	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do 1st pref	2,600	52⅝	51⅞	52
Do 2d pref	2,700	40	39	39¾
Gen. Electric	200	150¾	150	150
Gt. Northern pref.	1,500	146¾	145¾	145⅝
Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs.	1,100	72¾	72¼	72¼
Illinois Central	1,200	147	147	147
Interboro-Met.	4,300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Do preferred	9,500	47	46	46¾
Inter. Harvester	700	90⅜	89⅝	90⅜
Inter. Marine pfd	200	28	28	28
Internat'l Paper	1,100	14	13⅝	13¾
Internat'l Pump	2,600	42¾	41⅞	42⅜
Iowa Central	900	23¾	23	23⅜
K. C. Southern	26,700	46¾	47¼	47⅜
Do preferred	1,400	78¾	78¼	78¼
L. and N.	1,700	136¾	136¾	136¾
Minn. and St. L.	700	60¾	58	59¼
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	100	137	137	136½
Missouri Pacific	2,400	75½	75	75
M., K. and T.	14,200	45¾	43¾	45¼
Do preferred	600	74	73¾	73¾
National Biscuit	300	107	106½	106½
National Lead	4,600	88⅛	87⅝	87⅝
Nat'l Rys. of Mexico 1st pfd				50
N. Y. Central	7,700	132¾	131⅝	131⅝
N. Y., O. and W.	9,200	50⅜	49¾	49¾
Norfolk and West.	1,500	92⅜	91¾	91½
North American	500	83¼	82¾	82¾
Northern Pacific	5,800	146¾	145¾	145¾
Pacific Mail	500	31	31	30⅝
Pennsylvania	5,700	135¾	134⅞	134⅞
People's Gas	1,100	116	115¾	115¾
P., C. C. and St. L.	200	91¼	91½	91
Pressed Steel Car				41½
Pullman Pal. Car				160
Ry. Steel Spring	200	44	43½	43½
Reading	185,600	159¾	156	157⅜
Republic Steel	2,900	27¾	26½	26⅝
Do preferred	900	87	86¾	86¾
Rock Island Co.	82,100	34	32¾	33⅜
Do preferred	16,300	72⅜	71⅜	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2,500	47¾	46	46¾
St. L. Southwest	400	25	24⅜	24⅜
Do preferred	400	61¾	61	60⅜
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	200	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛
Southern Pacific	9,200	128⅜	127⅜	127⅝
Southern Railway	27,200	31¾	30⅜	31¼
Do preferred	4,200	70	69⅝	69⅝
Tennessee Copper	200	44	43⅝	43⅞
Texas and Pacific	7,100	34¾	34	34
T., St. L. and W.	100	51⅜	51⅜	50⅜
Do preferred	400	69⅝	69½	69⅝
Union Pacific	84,500	180⅜	180	180
Do preferred	100	90⅜	90⅜	90⅛
U. S. Realty	4,000	84¾	84¼	84¼
U. S. Rubber	1,700	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞
U. S. Steel	73,000	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝
Do preferred	1,500	119¾	118⅞	118⅝
Utah Copper	800	51	51	51
U. S. Cast I. Pipe	900	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛
Do preferred	1,900	78⅝	78¼	78
Va.-Car. Chemical	1,700	20	20	20
Wabash	2,200	20⅜	20	20
Do preferred	5,400	51⅝	51	51
Western Maryland	4,700	27	26	26¾
West. Union	800	83¼	82¾	83⅛
Western Union	300	76¾	76¼	76⅝
W. and L. E.	100	12⅜	12⅜	11¼
Wisconsin Central	200	58⅛	58⅛	58

Total sales for the day 895,800 shares.

U. S. BONDS.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Refunding 2s, registered	101½	102¾
2s coupon	101¾	...
2s, registered	101½	102¾
2s coupon	102	...
Small bonds	100	...
New 2s registered	119	119¾
Do coupon	120⅝	...
Panama 2s, registered	101	101½
Panama 2s, registered, 1938	101	101¼
District of Columbia 3.65s	108½	...
Philippine 4s	100	...

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, May 13.—Money was in good demand and supply on the market to-day and discounts were firm. Dealers on the Stock Exchange with the settlement satisfactorily concluded, were enabled to give better attention to the small-sized boom which is going on in South African mines. The success of the county council loan, which has been largely oversubscribed, helped gilt-edge securities, consols rising ¼. Foreigners benefited on more cheerful Paris support, but Mexican rails and Grand Trunk were easy. American securities hung around partly in the forenoon, with little business passing, and eased later on continental offerings, but New York advices in the afternoon imparted fair strength, especially in Southern Railway shares. The market, however, closed irregular. At the close quotations were as follows: Consols for money 85⅛; do for the account 85 5-16; Anaconda 10⅜; Atchison 112⅝; do preferred 100⅝; Baltimore and Ohio 117⅛; Canadian Pacific 185½; Chesapeake and Ohio 81; Chicago Great Western 5; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 155⅝; De Beers 13⅛; Denver and Rio Grande 32⅜; do preferred 90; Erie 35½; do first preferred 53¼; do second preferred 48; Illinois Central 151¼; Louisville and Nashville 142⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 44⅛; New York Central 135; Norfolk and Western 94⅛; do preferred 90; Ontario and Western 50⅜; Pennsylvania (ex-div.) 69¾; Rand Mines 8⅝; Reading 80⅛; Southern Railway 31⅝; do preferred 71⅛; Southern Pacific 125¼; Union Pacific 194⅛; do preferred 99½; United States Steel 58⅜; do preferred (ex-div.) 122; Wabash 20⅜; do preferred 38; Amalgamated Copper 85; Spanish fours 98. Bar silver steady at 24¾d per ounce. Money 1⅝@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 5-16@1⅜ per cent.

Berlin, May 13.—Trading on the Boerse today was sluggish and prices were somewhat weaker. Exchange on London 20 marks 45 pfgs. for checks. Money 4 per cent. Private discount rate 2¾ per cent.

Paris, May 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Three per cent. rentes 97f 60c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 15½c for checks.

Foreign Bank Statements.

London, May 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£280,000
Circulation increased	64,000
Bullion decreased	348,277
Other securities increased	102,000
Other deposits decreased	3,094,000
Public deposits increased	2,914,000
Notes reserve decreased	302,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.20 per cent.; last week it was also 49.20 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 2½ per cent.

Paris, May 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	47,900,000
Treasury deposits increased	48,450,000
General deposits decreased	7,175,000
Gold in hand increased	11,577,000
Silver in hand decreased	500,000
Bills discounted increased	7,250,000
Advances decreased	14,900,000

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, May 13, 1909.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

	Rec'd	Ship'd	Rec'd	Ship'd
ARTICLES.	1909.	1909.	1908.	1908.
Agr'l impl'ts, lbs.	415	221,801	42,000	147,150
Boots and shoes, cases	244	340	283	168
Coffee, lbs.	7,783	60,800	700	38,901
Drugs, pkgs.	465	1,900	2,811	1,445
Dry goods, pkgs	1,541	5,695	1,405	2,573
Flour, bbls.	200	1,764	150	679
Furniture, lbs.	36,100	210,800	24,310	68,740
Corn, bush.	67,500	52,800	16,730	20,870
Oats, bush.	1,800	2,400	2,000	5,235
Wheat, bush.	2,400	...	8,320	6,050
Hardware, pkgs.	800	4,062	920	2,424
Hay, tons	67	20	168	...
Hides, lbs.	13,750	38,670	12,270	...
Bacon, lbs.	15,000	49,950	32,890	24,150
Hams, lbs.	...	1,170	...	2,595
Lard, lbs.	59,115	3,000	42,755	
Pig iron, tons	181	70	429	...
Leather, lbs.	...	11,200	600	43,641
Nails, kegs	610	738	...	90
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	200	161	500	379
Apples, bbls.	...	...	14	...
Onions, bbls.	275	...	60	15
Potatoes, bbls.	225	153	935	86
Seed, timothy and clover, lbs.	5,800	50,375	10,365	
Soap, lbs.	76,215	54,315	38,530	28,615
Stoves, stove castings	20,000	91,675	...	22,230
Sugar, bbls.	1,300	379	300	50
Tobacco, leaf, hds.	180	150	287	196
Tobacco, manf., lbs.	5,480	193,000	940	183,987
Wagons, lbs.	...	45,445	36,500	5,320
Whisky, bbls.	498	1,195	220	1,227

LOCAL MARKETS.

The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city:

BREAD—Home-made, fancy Michigan $2.35; New York French red kidney fancies $2.50; Lima $2.50.

BUTTER—Elgin 27c in 60-lb. tubs, 27½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin 1-lb. prints 28c; renovated 25c in 30-lb. tubs, 26c in lb. prints.

CHEESE—Full cream daisies 17½c; full cream long horns 17@17½c; full cream Limburger 15c; Swiss, domestic 18c; imported 35c; cases 17½c; domestic Swiss 16½@18c; New York creams 16c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 14½@15½c; Mexican 12@13c; Rio 9½c; Santos 10@12½c; Bogota 12@13c; Java 25½@26c. Green Rio, Fancy 13c; choice 12½c; prime 11½c; good 11c; roasting grades 10c; Santos 10@12½c; Bogota 12@13c. Roasted packages 15c.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.25@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement: 90@95c per bbl.; lime 70@85c per bbl.; plaster $2.50 per ton.

CORN PRODUCTS—Cornmeal $1.80 per 100 lbs.; hominy, grits and pearl meals $1.90 per 100 lbs.; hominy meal $27 per ton; cracked corn $30.50 per ton; feed meal $30 per ton.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $1.80 per bu.; clover $6.00 per bu.; orchard grass $1.80 per bu.; Kentucky bluegrass fancy $1.25 per bu.; red top, fancy 35@40c; English blue grass $2.25; rape 7@7½c per lb.; German millet $1.40 per bu.; cowpeas $1.65 per bu.; amber cane seed $1.40 per bu.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $6.75@7 per bbl.; plain patents $6.25; straights $5.75; family $5.25; low grades $5; winter patents $7@7.25; winter straights $6.25; low grades $5.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 10@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 10@11c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 25-lb. boxes, 8c; prunes, California new 6@7c; peaches 8c; pears 10@11c; figs, Smyrna, layer 14c per lb. in boxes weighing from 10 to 15 lbs.; apricots 13c; dates, new Persian, 70-lb. boxes, 6½c per lb.; evaporated apples 7½@8¼c.

HAY—Following are the prices of hay in cars as it is selling to-day on its arrival: No. 1 timothy $16; No. 2 timothy $14.50; No. 3 timothy $13; No. 1 clover mixed $13; No. 2 clover mixed $12; No. 1 clover hay $13; No. 2 clover hay $11; No. 1 wheat straw $5.50@6; oats straw $5; rye straw $7.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $1.60 for base; tool steel 9c per lb. for base; soft steel $1.70 for base; horseshoes, per keg, $4.50; Verrinped $2.35 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $2.85; No. 16 $2.90; No. 18 $2.70; No. 20 $2.75; No. 22 $2.75; No. 24 $2.85; No. 26 $2.90; No. 27 $2.85; No. 28 $2.90. Nails, base $1.95 base; cut steel nails $2 base; plain black wire $1.85 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; galvanized wire, painted $2.30; galvanized $2.10 per 100 lbs.; horseshoes, No. 2 and larger, Junita $3.90 keg; Perkins' $4.01¾ base; Burden's $4.20 keg; Hudson Horse Nail Co. $4.20 keg; harrow teeth $2.85 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts 50@55 per cent. discount; larger and longer 70 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅝x4 and smaller, 70 per cent. discount; larger and longer 70 @10 per cent. discount.

MILL OFFAL—In carlots: Bran $28.25; shorts $28.75; chipstuffs $29.25. In sacks 75c per ton extra.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 32c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 42c; centrifugals 24@30c.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 15c per lb.; filberts 13@14c; Brazils 12c; California walnuts, soft shell, No. 1 13c per lb.; Texas pecans, Jumbo 13c; mixed nuts 12c; Brazil nuts 11c; French walnuts 11c; peanuts, fancy hand-picked 7c; roasted 7c; cocoanuts $5.50 per 100; limes 100 4c each.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 88c per gallon, 90c per gallon in half barrels. No. 3 86c; linseed 84c for raw and 86c for boiled, 2 to 5 gallon lots; lard oil, winter strained 67c; extra No. 1 50c; No. 1 52c; No. 2 60c; benzine 12c; straits 11c; black oil for machinery 25c; signal oil 22c; extra golden lubricator 22c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined, 48c per gallon; Peerless penny oil 9c; coal oil, Kentucky test 10c; Indiana test 10½c; coal oil 11½c; headlight, 175 test 12½c; turpentine 43c; wood alcohol 50c; denatured alcohol 42c in bbls. and 45c in ½ bbls.; 5-gallon cans 10c more.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 6¾@7½c per lb.; red 7@7½c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1¾@2c; ocher 1½@2c.

PROVISIONS — Hams — Choice sugar-cured light and special cure 12½@13c; heavy to medium 12¾c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 12c; regular clear 12c; clear backs 12c; clear bellies 12c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; bellies, light 13½c; heavy 13½c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 9¾c; pure lard in tierces 12c, in tubs 12c; pure lard in tierces 12½c, in tubs 13¼c, in firkins 13¼c. Dried beef 12c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 7c; fancy Patna 7½c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.25@1.30; 5-bu. bbl. $1.03@1.10; dairy salt $1.50@2.40 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks, 90c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1903: Single 90, 35 and 10 per cent. off list; double 90, 40 and 10 per cent. off.

The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city:

FEATHERS—Prime white geese 42@43c per lb.; gray 34@36c; mixed geese 27@30c; No. 2 old white 26@28c; white duck 25c; old and mixed dark 15@20c; dry chicken feathers 3c per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint 19½c; dry salted 17½c; green salted 16c; fresh green 15c; horse hides, green salted, mane and tail, $3; No. 2 $2; sheepskins with wool on 15c@$1; shearlings from 5c to 20c, according to wool and size; deacons 25@40c.

ROOTS—Dry spring-dug. All roots ought to be washed before dried and ginseng should not be split and strung. Pulling roots are higher. Ginseng $4.75@5.25 per lb.; cultivated, $4.50@4.75; "Golden Seal" yellow root $1.10@1.20; Seneca snake root 30c; Virginia snake root 25c; blood root 10c; slippery elm 12@15c; Mayapple 4@4½c; pink root 15c.

TALLOW—No. 1 5½c; No. 2 5c.

WOOL—Dealers are quoting to-day: Kentucky and Indiana clear merchantable grease wool 29@30c; Kentucky unwashed grease wool 26@27c; burry wool 25@26c; Blue grass grease wool 30@31c; burry wool 25@26c, according to burrs; black wool 22c; dead sheep and cedar wool 18@20c; Southern wool from 22 to 3c lower than Kentucky and Indiana. Wool with burrs picked out and broken up is 2@3c less. Dealers and mills preferring wool in fleeces. Wool should not be tied with sisal rope or twine.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Crystal dominoes	4.87	No. 3	4.75
Eagle tablets	5.05	No. 6	4.70
Cut loaf	5.25	No. 7	4.65
Cubes	5.05	No. 8	4.60
XXXX powdered	5.45	No. 9	4.55
Powdered	5.35	No. 10	4.50
No. 2 carton gran	5.45	No. 12	4.45
Diamond gran., bags	5.15	No. 14	4.40
Stand. gran., bags	5.10		

GRAIN.

WHEAT—

No. 2 red and longberry	$1 43
No. 3 red and longberry	1 41
CORN—	
New No. 3 white	80
New No. 3 mixed	79
OATS—	
No. 3 white	61
No. 3 mixed	58½
RYE—	
No. 1 Northwestern	95

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

COTTON.

Middling 10¾c; strict middling 10¼c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Wholesale dealers are paying these prices:

BUTTER—Fresh packing 16c per lb.

EGGS—Market steady; case count 19; rehandled 20c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens 13½c per lb.; roosters 6½c; young chickens 15@30c; ducks 9c; geese 5c; turkeys 12c.

Wholesale dealers' selling prices are:

FRUITS—Florida oranges, late Tardif $3.25 box; California, extra fancy $2.25@3.25 box; California navels, extra fancy $2.25@3 box; bulded Jaffey $2.75 box; Florida grapefruit $6 box; California $3½ lemons, Messina $2.75@3.25; California $2.50@2.75; limes $1.25 per 100; bananas, average about 60 to 80 lbs., bunch $1.75@2.25; 85 to 60 lbs. bunch $1.50@1.65; 40 to 50 lbs. bunch $1.25@1.40; 4 to 6 bunch case $8; 2 to 3-bunch ⅜ case $4; apples: Winesap, extra fancy $3 box; B. Davis, extra fancy $2.75 box; California Easter Beurre pears $1.25 ½ box; pineapples $2.25 per crate.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Southern $2 crate; sweet potatoes: White Queen $1 bbl; Jersey yellow $4 bbl.; potatoes: Burbanks $2.90 per 150-lb. sack; Rurals $2.90 per 150-lb. sack; new Louisiana $4.50 per bbl.; onions: new Louisiana $1.75 crate; new Texas Crystal Wax $1.60 crate; green beans $2 hamper; fancy green cucumbers 75c@$1 dozen; Florida cucumbers $2.00@3 hamper; home-grown radishes 15c dozen; Southern beets 50c dozen; leeks, bunched, 50c dozen; parsley, curly, 40c dozen; head lettuce $1.25@1.50 bu.; leaf lettuce, fine 75@90c pk.; eggplants, fancy, $4 crate; kale, fine, $1.50 bbl.; spinach $2 per bbl.; mushrooms, fresh, 85c lb.; Florida tomatoes $2.75@3 baskets; choice $3.25; green onions 12½c dozen; turnips 60c dozen; peplant 20c dozen; cranberries $5 bu.; Florida squash $2.50 crate; new peas $2 hamper.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by Bourbon Stock Journal, Bourbon Stockyards.)

Louisville, May 13.—Cattle—The receipts were 140 head, for the four days 1,524; the market ruled quiet, yet fully steady to firm on all desirable kinds of butcher cattle; medium and common kinds steady; feeder and stocker market quiet and unchanged; bulls steady; canners and cutters steady; milch cows unchanged; no heavy cattle here; feeling steady. Pens well cleared early in the day. We quote shipping steers $4.75@6.25; butcher steers $3.50@5.75; fat heifers $4.50@5.60; fancy cows $4.25@5; cutters $2.25@3.50; canners $1@2.25; bulls $2.25@4.25; feeders $3.50@5; stockers $2.25@4.50; choice milch cows $35@45; common to fair $16@25.

Calves—Receipts 171, for four days 639; the market ruled slow; bulk of best 6@6½c; medium 4@5½c; common 2½@4c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,566, for four days 9,419; the market ruled steady on all grades except light hogs and they were generally 5c lower; in fact, the light hog trade was very dull with but few selling. We quote selected 165 lbs. and up $7.25; to 165 lbs. $6.90; pigs $5.60@6.15; roughs $6.25 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 851 head, for four days 2,267; the market ruled about steady; choice fat sheep firm; best 5½c down; fall lambs 6½c down spring lambs dull and lower, 8½c down; common sheep and lambs very slow sale.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts 4,300, including 300 Southerns; market steady to strong. Choice export and dressed beef steers $6.50@6.40; top $6.90; fair to good $5.80@6.25; Western steers $5.25@6.75; stockers and feeders $4@5.80; Southern steers $4.75@6.50; Southern cows $3.25@5.25; native cows $3@5.85; native heifers $4.25@6.85; bulls $3.75@5.25; calves $4@7.25. Hogs—Receipts 12,000; market 5@10c higher; top $7.37½; bulk of sales $7.15@7.32½; heavy $7.15@7.32½; packers and butchers $7.10@7.32½; light $6.75@7.20; pigs $5.25@6.50. Sheep—Receipts 6,000; market steady; lambs $5.50@6.25; yearlings $5.25@6.40; wethers $5@6.75; ewes $4.75@6.25. Stockers and feeders $3.50@5.25. Texas muttons $5@6.30.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts 2,100, including 400 Texans; market steady to strong; shipping and export steers $5.40@6.75; dressed beef and butcher steers $4.25@6.50; steers under 1,000 lbs. $3.50@5; stockers and feeders $3.25@5.25; cows $2.75@5.50; heifers $3.25@6.50; cows and heifers $2.75@6.25. Hogs—Receipts 7,900; market 5c higher; pigs and lights $6.90@7.15; packers $7.05@7.25; butchers and best heavy $7.30@7.40. Sheep—Receipts 7,000; market 25c lower; native muttons $4.50@6.25; lambs $6.50@8.75; culls and bucks $3.50@5; stockers $3@4.

New York.

New York, May 13.—Beeves—Receipts 1,528; no sales reported. Calves—Receipts 340; market slow but steady; common to prime veals $5@7.90; fancy Maryland $8.50; buttermilks $6.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,048; sheep and prime spring lambs steady; medium and common lambs slow; spring lambs in fair demand and unchanged; unshorn sheep sold at $6@6.75 per 100 lbs.; clipped sheep $4@6.50; culls $4; clipped lambs $7@7.80; culls $6; Maryland spring lambs $9.75. Hogs—Receipts 1,114, including less than half a car for the market; feeling nominal.

Chicago.

Chicago, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 6,000 market steady to strong; steers $5.25@7.20; cows $4@5.75; heifers $3.60@6.25; bulls $4.25@5.75; calves $5@7; stockers and feeders $3.50@5.85. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 16,000; market 5@10c higher; choice heavy shipping $7.40@7.50; butchers $7.25@7.47½; light; mixed $7.10@7.20; choice light $7.20@7.35; packing $6.95@7.15; pigs $6.25@6.75. Bulk of sales $7.20@7.40. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 8,000; market 15@25c lower; sheep $3.75@6.75; lambs $6.50@9.90; yearlings $6.50@7.40.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts 617 head; market quiet and steady; fair to good shippers $5.75@6.30; common $2.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 2,677 head; market very quiet and 5c lower; packers and shippers $7.35@7.40; common $5.25@6.25. Sheep—Receipts 370 head; market steady at $2.25@5. Lambs—Market dull at $5.25@7.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Thursday Evening, May 13.—Business was very dull on the local tobacco breaks. The offerings at all the warehouses aggregated only 109 hogsheads. The Burley was of medium quality and in fair condition. There was a fair demand for all grades. Prices were unchanged. The dark tobacco was in fair condition of fair quality. Prices were unchanged.

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company issued the following review of the leaf tobacco market this week:

"Burley.—We have had a dull and waiting market since our

Shoe Specials

To-day and To-morrow.

MISSES' and Children's Patent Colt and Gun-metal Calf, Ankle-strap, Patent-tip Oxfords; also white canvas, ankle strap pumps; sizes 8½ to 2; regular $2 goods, for..... $1.45

MISSES' Patent Colt, Gun-metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf Ankle-strap and Tie Oxfords; sizes 8½ to 2; school heels; $2.50 goods, special at..... $1.89

BOYS' Patent Colt, Gun-metal Calf, Vici Kid and Tan Russia Calf Oxfords; sizes 1 to 5½; solid leather soles and counter; new styles; $2.50 goods for..... $1.95

LEVY'S Third & Market.

The Bright Spot In Louisville.

NOTICE To Sunday Advertisers.

The Courier-Journal Company respectfully urges advertisers who use the Sunday paper to have their copy in the counting-room Friday night. By complying with this request advertisers will be certain to secure insertion in all editions, and can also make alterations in their copy with greater security.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY.....MAY 14, 1909

CITY FEATURES.

Queer Shoes.

A most remarkable exhibition of "freak" shoes is being made in the window at Levy's. It consists of single shoes of every conceivable shape and color, plain or decorated, in all kinds of leather. The goods were made up by a leading shoe factory to go into its exhibit at the Boston Shoe and Leather Exposition in July, and these samples are being carried around to leading cities and exhibited for advertising purposes.

CIVIC LEAGUE

ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED AT MEETING YESTERDAY.

Committee Representing All Bodies Interested In Louisville To Be Named Soon.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Commercial Club for the purpose of discussing plans for the organization of the Civic League, which is to have in charge work for the improvement of the city. The chief result obtained was decision to appoint a committee upon which should be represented all the bodies in Louisville interested in the work, and this committee will meet, work out a scheme of action, and present it, together with recommendations as to officers, to another meeting to be held in the near future.

Capt. Brinton B. Davis, chairman of the civic improvement committee of the Commercial Club, presided at yesterday's meeting, which was well attended. Organizations represented included the Board of Trade, the Woman's Club, the Woman's Outdoor Art League, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Southeastern Improvement Association, and the Council of Jewish Women. A good deal of enthusiasm was shown in the discussion which was held.

The main point discussed was whether the new body should be composed of individuals, as such, or whether it should be made up of representatives of the various commercial and civic organizations of Louisville. This will be discussed in the committee which Capt. Davis was authorized to appoint. Among those who took part in the discussion yesterday were Mrs. James A. Leech, Miss Lizette Hast, Prof. R. P. Halleck and E. H. Bacon.

Miss Hast was appointed a delegate to attend a municipal conference in Washington May 21 and 22, at which just such problems as those being discussed here are to be taken up by experts all over the country. It is expected, inasmuch as Capt. Davis will appoint his committee today, that organization will be completed before the conference is held, so that it will be in a position to take up active work along effective lines within the next few weeks.

REFUSE TO SIGN NON-COMMITTAL VERDICT.

Two Members of Coroner's Jury Hold To Belief That Child's Death Was Due To Negligence.

Samuel Owens, a former police captain, and William Halliday, members of the Coroner's jury which held an inquest into the death of little James Welsh, who was killed last Sunday by a car of the Louisville and Northern Railway and Lighting Company, refused to sign a non-committal verdict which the four other jurymen had decided upon after hearing the testimony in the case.

Both Owens and Halliday stated that in their opinion the motorman of the car, C. G. Wise, was responsible for the child's death by his negligence, and they insisted on a verdict of manslaughter. The coroner, Dr. Charles I. Groves, accepted the non-committal verdict of the four jurymen.

Nothing more can be done by the coroner, and the action of the dissenters will have no effect.

APPROPRIATE AUTOMOBILE AND THEN RETURN IT.

The automobile belonging to H. S. Ramey, of the firm of Lampton, Crane & Ramey, which was appropriated night before last, just before 12 o'clock, from in front of the Kentucky Automobile Company, was found yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the alley back of the garage.

Mr. Ramey used the machine until about 11 o'clock Wednesday night and left it in front of the garage to be taken in. When the man at the garage went out to bring it in he found that it was gone. It is supposed that it was taken out by some one who wanted a ride.

The detectives were put on the case yesterday morning. Mr. Ramey was informed that the machine was in the alley behind the garage by J. Dinkelspiel, who noticed it there about noon yesterday.

IN ONE PRECINCT

Local Option Election Will Be Held In Highlands.

OUTCOME OF EFFORTS OF ANTI-SALOON INTERESTS.

FIFTY-FIRST NOW HAS NOT A SINGLE SALOON.

IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

To determine whether liquor can be dispensed in the Fifty-first precinct of the Third ward, a local option election will be held in that precinct on Friday, July 2. This is the outcome yesterday of the hearing by Judge Arthur Peter as to the three Highland petitions which were offered in the County Court on the first day of the month. The matter was before the court yesterday on a motion to order the election sought. Numerous law points were brought up, argued and passed upon, and the hearing finally resolved itself into the question as to whether there remained on the petitions before the court the required 25 per cent. of the qualified voters in the three precincts. The three in which the prohibition interests sought to have local option elections ordered were the Forty-first, the Forty-ninth and the Fifty-first.

A curious part of the matter is that the Fifty-first precinct of the Third ward, the only one of the three in which an election is to be ordered, has not a single saloon in it now, and is so hedged about, it is said, by building restrictions on the part of landlords and landowners that not a saloon may be opened in the precinct. Public sentiment, furthermore, it is said, is so against a saloon that any man who attempted to open one there would meet with insurmountable remonstrances. It is suggested that if the residents of that precinct vote against saloons they will make it impossible, under the law, for any brewer or licensed dealer in liquors to deliver beer or liquors of other kind to them at their residences.

Most of the day was spent by the counsel pro and con, John H. Chandler and Judge William B. Fleming, for the temperance interests, and Stanley E. Sloss, W. W. Watts and Owsley Brown, for the opposition, in going through the lists of the names signed to the three petitions. By withdrawals or affidavits showing that several who had signed as legal voters in the several precincts were not so qualified, the opposition succeeded in throwing out enough of the names of those on the petitions from the Forty-first and Forty-ninth precincts to cause them to show less than the required one-fourth. In the Fifty-first precinct, however, there was a margin of eleven left in favor of the local option cause.

* * *

Charges of Intimidation Made.

Mr. Chandler, for the local option interests, made much of the assertion that many of those who had withdrawn their names from the petitions had been coerced and intimidated, and moved that the hearing be postponed by the court until such time as they could prepare affidavits and get proof to show that there was such coercion practiced. Judge Peter at length overruled this motion, saying that the only way in which relief could be had when coercion or intimidation had been practiced was for the man or men who had been intimidated to seek such relief. If the man represented as having been intimidated should appear in court and say he had not been coerced, Judge Peter said, all the affidavits that could be brought to the contrary could not be considered by the court.

The prohibition workers in the Highlands who got up the petition said after the hearing yesterday that the fight was only begun, and that they would at once begin again to prepare new petitions in the Forty-first and the Forty-ninth precincts, again asking for elections. The opposition also indicated that it was not through with its side of the fight, and promised developments when the right time should arrive. Mr. Chandler said that they might go to the higher courts on the points Judge Peter ruled against them. Both sides saved many exceptions.

* * *

The Lists As Purged.

The purged lists of the petitions as passed upon by the court showed as follows:

Precinct.	Voters.	Re-Signers.	Quired No.	Stricken Off.	Net.
Forty-first	300	87	75	28	59
Forty-ninth	296	95	77	35	60
Fifty-first	274	136	68	57	80

The Fifty-first precinct may be bounded roughly by Longest, Everett and Slaughter avenues and the Workhouse road. The order of the court is held up temporarily until a deposit to cover the costs of the election is made by those who have sought the election.

Men in each precinct have appeared before the court since the petitions were filed and asked that their names be withdrawn. Mr. Chandler asked the court to rule that, since the opposition has been and is being allowed to strike names from the petition, the pro-electionites be allowed to add names. Judge Peter, pointing out that he was without power arbitrarily to name a stated time when he might order or refuse to order the election asked for, ruled that the court would consider only the petition as it lay before him and against Mr. Chandler's contention. This is an example of the law points which were considered.

The chief of such questions was as to whether the vote cast at the 1907 or the 1908 election should govern the determination as to the percentage of names signed to the petitions. The Court of Appeals has held that by "general election" the Legislature probably meant an election at which State and county officers were chosen, rather than a presidential election. However, the last of such elections was held in 1907 and before the Fifty-first precinct, created out of the Forty-first and the Forty-ninth precincts, was established. The only election since the Fifty-first precinct of the Third ward was created was that held last fall. With this circumstance in consideration, Judge Peter ruled that the votes cast at the election last fall should govern the matter at issue.

A certificate showing the votes cast at the last election in the three precincts was offered to the court by the attorneys for the pro-election interests. It bore the signature of the County Clerk, Mark H. Gabbart, and shows the following figures:

Precincts.	Votes Cast.
Forty-first	300
Forty-ninth	299
Fifty-first	272

Aged Man Refused Damages.

In the case of Alexander Falconer against the Louisville Railway Company, a suit for $5,000 as damages, a jury in Judge Gordon's court yesterday gave a verdict for the defendant. The suit grew out of injuries received by the plaintiff, who is nearly 80 years of age, and who lives at Seventh and Main streets, on the night of October 23 last. He was walking on Fifth street at 11 o'clock at night, and as he attempted to cross Green street, he says he was struck by a rapidly driven Green street car. The attorney for the defendant company introduced evidence to show that the aged plaintiff was not struck by the car, but that he was drunk at the time and fell to the street.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The following indictments were returned yesterday by the grand jury, which adjourned until to-day:

Seduction under promise of marriage—Elmer Russell Lecompt.

Embezzlement—Bowd W. Arvin.

The following were dismissed:

Malicious cutting—Henry Hughes.

Malicious striking and wounding—Theresa Perry.

Arson—Ed Morgan.

Attorney Sues For His Salary.

Suit for $13,909 was filed against the Sun Life Insurance Company yesterday by Muir Welsinger, who says that amount is due him for services to the liquidated company. The company decided to go into liquidation on February 1, 1905. He says he was employed to assist as agent and as attorney. From that time until the first of this May he served the company thus and has received only $4,100. He says that the value of his services was reasonably worth $18,000.

Wholesale Requests Are Granted.

To Mrs. Susie Armend Judge Schackelford Miller yesterday granted divorce, alimony, restoration of her maiden name of Susie Duke and the custody of her two children. The decree provides that the children are not to be taken from the State and that they are to be allowed to spend two weeks of each year with their father. The alimony is for $7 a week to be paid each Saturday until further order of the court or until the plaintiff should remarry.

Mr. and Mrs. Armendt were married in Hartford, Ohio county, on June 12, 1899, and have two children, Mable Roy, aged nine years, and John Henry, aged five years. The defendant is a traveling salesman in the employe of Vogel Bros., and formerly resided at 617 West Chestnut street. Mrs. Armendt charged cruel treatment, drunkenness and wasting of estate.

Noises Frightened Horse.

Alleging that her horse was frightened by the hiss of the escaping air and the ringing of gongs, Mary Hunt sued the Louisville Railway Company for $10,000 as damages, for injuries she says she received when her horse threw her from the vehicle in which she rode. The accident occurred at Twenty-first and Walnut streets on October 10, 1908. Frank P. Straus and Howard B. Lee are for the defendant and J. L. Richardson for the plaintiff. The case went to trial yesterday in Judge O'Doherty's court and went over until to-day.

Effie Treece Given Damages.

Damages of $1,000 were awarded to Effie Treece yesterday by a jury in Judge O'Doherty's court in a suit against the Louisville and Northern Railroad and Lighting Company. The case grew out of a collision at Twenty-sixth street on February 4, 1908. She was on her way to her home at 1305 East Spring street, New Albany. She had asked for $10,000 and was represented by R. F. Withers.

Mrs. Meikle Compromises Suit.

Her suit for $2,500 as damages for injuries she received when she bumped her head into that of another swimmer in the Coliseum Amusement Company's pool last summer was compromised yesterday by Mrs. Olivia Meikle, who settled with the coliseum company's attorneys, Dallam, Farnsley and Means. She was represented by Lawrence Leopold. The compromise sum was not given out.

Richardson Goes To Penitentiary.

Robert Richardson, colored, was sentenced yesterday to serve three years in the penitentiary for shooting and wounding on a plea of guilty to the charge. He fired into a room of a saloon at Ninth and Green streets where, it is alleged, negroes were gambling, and wounded five of them, all in the legs.

Court Paragraphs.

—The German Security Insurance Company sued H. Jansen and others for $100, alleged due on a note.

—The First National Bank sued the Skinner-Russell Company and others for $300, alleged due on a note.

—Theodore F. Cummins and W. G. Hamilton sued Walter S. Adams for $173.72 alleged due on a note.

—Mike Koehler and W. Edelman, charged with assault with intent to rob, were dismissed when tried in the Criminal Court.

—George Quinn sued Nannie Quinn for divorce, alleging five years' separation. They were married in September, 1890, in New Albany.

—Lillie Carrico and others sued Nannie Richardson and others for a construction of the will of Brother Elkins and for a settlement of the estate.

—Walter Graves, charged with stealing from a common carrier, was sentenced to serve eight months in prison in the Criminal Court.

—Arthur Nichols sued the Ferro Concrete Construction Company for $2,000 as damages for injuries he says he suffered while in the defendant's employ.

—Mamie Thompson sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,151 as damages, for injuries she says she received when thrown from a car at Twenty-eighth and Bank streets on May 2, 1909.

—The Citizens' Warehouse and Transfer Company filed an amendment to its charter, fixing its capital at $10,000, divided into shares of $50. The original papers were filed on October 8, 1906.

—By his will, dated April 20, 1908, and probated in the County Court, Robert Menah leaves all his property to his wife, Mrs. Jennie Menah, whom he names executrix without bond.

—Andrew Hurst sued the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company for $10,000 as damages for injuries he says he received on April 27, at Shipp avenue and Seventh street when struck by the defendant's motor van.

—Phillip T. Ketterer sued the Southern Railway in Kentucky, the K. & I. Bridge Company and the Louisville Railway Company for $15,000 as damages for injuries he says he received on May 3 in a collision between a street car and a steam car of the Southern at Thirty-first and Market streets.

—Stella E. Mitchell sued John T. Mitchell for divorce, asking the custody of her two children and for a restraining order against the defendant to prevent him from molesting her or their children, Joseph Mitchell, six years of age, and John Edward, four years of age. They were married in July, 1898.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., May 13.—Whole court sitting.

Scroggins, etc., vs. Nave, etc., Rockcastle; affirmed.

Salisbury vs. King, Boyd; affirmed.

Hillman Land and Iron Co. vs. Marshall, etc., Lyon; reversed.

Hill's admr. vs. Grizzard, etc., Madison; reversed.

Majestic Collieries Co. vs. McCoy, Pike; petition for rehearing overruled.

Walklate vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; agreement filed, mandate ordered to issue.

Horn vs. Bates, Knott; motion to quash execution and fee bill sustained.

Lewis vs. Bowling Green Gas Light Co., Warren; petition for modification overruled.

Rees vs. Krauth, Mayor, etc., Henry; agreement filed and motion to docket, advance and submit on printed briefs.

Davis vs. Commonwealth, Breathitt; appellant filed affidavit of S. H. Patrick and moved for thirty days' extension to file brief, motion submitted.

Commonwealth, by etc., vs. Gaulbert's admr., Jefferson; appellee filed motion for cross appeal.

E. L. Green and Ed F. Voris introduced by C. B. Schoolfield and sworn as attorneys.

Frouse vs. County Board of Education for Christian county, Christian; argued by Hunter Wood, J. A. Sullivan and T. B. McGregor for appellee and John C. Duffy for appellant and case submitted.

Ordered that court adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Campbell vs. Preece.—Filed April 29, 1909. (To be reported.) Appeal from Pike Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge O'Rear, affirming.

Lands—Parol Contract to Sell—Statute of Fraud.—This action was brought by appellant in ejectment, electing to treat as void his parol agreement to convey appellee a part of the lot of which he had taken possession. Appellee defended, setting up his parol purchase of the land and the subsequent ratification of the sale in writing, and tendered the balance of the purchase money.

Held, That it is not necessary to the validity of the contract that it shall be in writing. It is taken out of the statute if there is a written memorandum of it signed by the party to be charged, nor is it necessary that the memorandum be contemporaneous with the contract. It it be executed subsequently and ratifies the contract, it is sufficient. The statute pertains to evidence of the contract, not to its validity. The parol contract is not disputed, nor is the identity of the property or the balance owing upon it in dispute. The question is: Is the subject of the contract sufficiently identified by the writings? The writing establishes the location of the land, its boundary alone remains to be ascertained; the description in the memoranda, therefore, satisfies the statute.

Roscoe Vanover for appellant; N. J. Auxier, P. B. Stratton, Hazelrigg & Hazelrigg for appellee.

The Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company vs. Peterson; same vs. Benten and same vs. Mahon.—Filed April 20, 1909. (To be reported.) Appeals from Marion Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Carroll, reversing.

Agreement to Take Stock in Creamery Joint Stock Companies—Liability of Stockholders—Pleading—Absence of Fraud or Mistake.—In these separate actions against a creamery company seeking to have their stock subscriptions declared void and their names cancelled from the subscription list and the company enjoined from asserting claims against appellees, a demurrer was sustained to the answer of the company in which the completion of the plant was set up and its acceptance by appellees and judgment prayed for the amount of the respective subscriptions; following this ruling of the lower court appellant filed an amended answer, counterclaim and cross petition in which it sought to recover judgment against each and all of the subscribers, jointly and severally, for the unpaid balance, and to this pleading a demurrer was sustained and judgment entered cancelling the subscriptions and enjoining appellant from asserting claim under them.

Held, under the terms of the contract each of the subscribers was jointly and severally liable for the total amount due by the delinquents, it being provided in the contract "all delinquent subscribers are jointly liable." In the absence of fraud or mistake the subscribers could not defeat the purpose of the association or relieve themselves against liability by declaring that they intended withdrawing. The action of the lower court in sustaining the demurrer was erroneous.

John McChord, for appellant; W. W. Spalding, H. W. Rives, P. K. McElroy, for appellees.

Frisbie vs. Bigham Masonic Lodge, No. 256.—Filed April 26, 1909. (To be reported.) Appeal from Crittenden Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Chief Justice Settle, reversing.

Party Walls—Easements — Destruction of Wall by Fire—Abeyance of Easement Deeds.—An examination of the deed by which appellant conveyed appellee a part of the lot shows that it reserved and conferred upon her a perpetual easement in the south wall of its building, and after the destruction of the building by fire, and while appellee had no building on its lot, appellant's easement was in abeyance, but when it rebuilt, the easement was revived.

Therefore, appellant is entitled to join her building to the wall of appellee's building, and is not chargeable with any part of the cost of the work in preparing the wall for her use, and it was error for the lower court to adjudge.

J. G. Rechester and H. V. McChesney for appellant; L. H. James and John W. Blue, Jr., for appellee.

Board of Councilmen of City of Frankfort vs. Herndon's administrator, etc.—Filed April 30, 1909. (To be reported.) Appeal from Franklin Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by William Rogers Clay, commissioner, reversing.

First—Actions—Final Order.—The effect of an order abating an action to which an exception was taken and an appeal granted is the same as if the pleading had been directed to be dismissed, and the order was, therefore, a final order.

Second — Same — Pleading.—The effect of the amended petition being the same as if it were an original petition (its purpose being to set up a lien for additional taxes for other years) it is taking too narrow a view of the question to hold that the amended petition should abate with the original action because the latter action was by way of amendment instead of by original petition. The lower court should have directed the amended petition to be treated as an original action.

William Cromwell for appellant; John W. Ray for appellees.

Rounds Brothers vs. McDaniel.—Filed 4, 1909. (To be reported.) Appeal from Daviess Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Carroll, reversing.

First—Parent and Child—What Acts of Father Constitute Emancipation of Child —Right of Father to Child's Wages—Revocation of Emancipation.—After the son had reached the age where he could make his own living the father voluntarily consented that he might leave home and continue in the employment of appellants, for whom he had been working, and the son remained in their employment for two years with the knowledge and consent of the father, during which time the son received his wages, making such disposition of them as he desired. After this time the father demanded of appellants that he must have son's wages, and notified them that they must thereafter be paid to him.

Held—These facts, while not sufficient to establish an express emancipation, amount to an implied emancipation, and it was too late, after the lapse of a year or more, for the father to attempt to resume parental control and authority. In that time the interests of the child had become an important factor in establishing the rights of the parties.

Second—Same—In such a case as this, where the emancipation was not express, but implied, by taking timely action, parental control might have been resumed, but appellee delayed this until his implied emancipation had ripened into an express relinquishment.

Third—Same—Act Rests With Father.—The act of emancipation, however, rests with the father and not with the child. The child cannot absent himself from home and deny the right of the father to his services during his minority. Hence, the act of emancipation must be express, or be implied from the circumstances.

Fourth—Same—Wages.—In this case the father was not entitled to the wages of the son, and the action seeking to recover the wages should be dismissed.

Sweney, Ellis & Sweeney for appellants; W. E. Aud, J. R. Hays for appellee.

TO WATERPROOF SURFACE ON WALLS OF COURTHOUSE.

At a specially called meeting of the Fiscal Court held yesterday afternoon it was voted by resolution to appropriate $500 to waterproof the cement coating which has been spread on the walls of the courthouse under the direction of Capt. Brinton B. Davis. The process is recommended by the architect and will preclude the possibility of the fresh new surface becoming streaked and discolored when soaked with rains.

HERMAN STRAUS & SONS Co. FOURTH AVENUE DISTINCTIVE MARKET STREET

Such opportunities for saving are seldom presented, for the prices are in many instances below the present cost of material alone.

Saturday We'll Be Busier Than Ever in the Selling of The Hays Cloak & Suit Co.'s Bankrupt Stock of Goods

Handsome Cloth Suits.

$15.00 Hays Cloth Suits—At STRAUS'..... $4.95
$20.00 Hays Cloth Suits—At STRAUS'..... $7.50
$23.50 Hays Cloth Suits—At STRAUS'..... $9.50
$25.00 Hays Cloth Suits—At STRAUS'..... $12.50
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Exquisite Silk Dresses.

$20.00 Hays Silk Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $9.50
$27.50 Hays Silk Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $13.95
$32.50 Hays Silk Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $15.00
$40.00 Hays Silk Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $18.50

Immaculate Linen Suits.

$5.00 Hays Linen Suits—At STRAUS'..... $2.50
$6.50 Hays Linen Suits—At STRAUS'..... $3.95
$8.75 Hays Linen Suits—At STRAUS'..... $5.00
$13.95 Hays Linen Suits—At STRAUS'..... $6.95
$15.00 Hays Linen Suits—At STRAUS'..... $8.75

There is still splendid choosing, for the assortments were very large and choice, and some of the best values have escaped previous buying.

The Washable Dresses.

$6.00 Hays Wash Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $2.95
$10.00 Hays Wash Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $4.95
$12.50 Hays Wash Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $5.98
$20.00 Hays Wash Dresses—At STRAUS'..... $8.95

Girls' Spring Coats.

$3.98 Hays Girls' Coats—At STRAUS'..... $1.50
$5.00 Hays Girls' Coats—At STRAUS'..... $1.98
$5.98 Hays Girls' Coats—At STRAUS'..... $2.50
$6.00 Hays Girls' Coats—At STRAUS'..... $2.98
$6.98 Hays Girls' Coats—At STRAUS'..... $3.95
$10.00 Hays Girls' Coats—At STRAUS'..... $4.95

Stylish Walking Skirts.

$5.00 Hays Walking Skirts—At STRAUS'..... $1.98
$7.50 Hays Walking Skirts—At STRAUS'..... $2.95
$8.50 Hays Walking Skirts—At STRAUS'..... $3.95
$10.00 Hays Walking Skirts—At STRAUS'..... $4.95
$12.50 Hays Walking Skirts—At STRAUS'..... $5.98

Fine New Silk Petticoats.

$8.50 Hays Silk Petticoats—At STRAUS'..... $4.49
$12.50 Hays' Silk Petticoats—At STRAUS'..... $6.98
$13.95 Hays Silk Petticoats—At STRAUS'..... $7.50
$17.50 Hays Silk Petticoats—At STRAUS'..... $9.98

Dainty Summer Waists.

$1.25 Hays' Shirt Waists—At STRAUS'..... 50c
$2.00 Hays Shirt Waists—At STRAUS'..... 98c
$2.50 Hays Shirt Waists—At STRAUS'..... $1.25
$5.00 Hays Shirt Waists—At STRAUS'..... $1.95
$7.50 Hays Shirt Waists—At STRAUS'..... $2.95

BUICK "16" The liveliest and most handsome roadster, and the best hill-climber ever brought to Louisville. Nothing within $1,000 of its price is in its class. Price, including magneto and full equipment

$1,750

HUBERT LEVY AUTO CO. 554 Fourth Avenue

$7.85 TO Memphis and Return

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June 5, 6, 7 and 8

U. C. V.

Return limit June 14, except that by depositing ticket and upon payment of 50 cents, extension of limit can be secured until July 1.

Tickets 410 Fourth Ave.

THE NEW **GALT HOUSE** First and Main Sts. LOUISVILLE.

European Plan. Largest, Best Lighted and Best Ventilated Rooms In the City.

Cafe service unsurpassed. Club breakfast and merchants' lunch special features.
90 rooms, $1.00 per day.
100 rooms, $1.50 per day.
50 rooms, with bath, $2.00 per day.
50 rooms, with bath, $2.50 per day.
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Cars direct to all depots and amusement places.

$1.50 ROUND TRIP TO LEXINGTON, Danville, Harrodsburg, Versailles, And Less to All Way Stations, SUNDAY, MAY 16 Via **SOUTHERN RAILWAY** Call Ticket Office, 124 Fourth Av. Home Phone 568, Main 1937.

Fireproof Storage Co. (Incorporated)

Has the lowest rate of insurance of any storage warehouse in the city. Absolute protection given to household effects. We will send on request a representative to estimate the amount of space required.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Third and Green Sts.

Both Phones 3291.

J. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Electric Fans.

You've got to have them sooner or later. Why not now? Then use them ALL summer.

"A fan in the house is worth two in the neighbor's."

Jas. Clark Jr. Electric Co. Incorporated 520 W. Main; 311 Third ave. Louisville, Ky.

A SURE LEADER **LaubBros.** TRUNKS TRAVELING BAGS and SUIT CASES ALWAYS IN THE FRONT. Come to Our Retail Store. JEFFERSON, FOURTH and FIFTH. LAUB BROS. Manufacturers.

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FOR RENT

Designs put up complete. Call us up, 2681, and we will have a representative call on you.

Harry I. Wood Co. (Incorporated.) 514 West Main St.

$2 CINCINNATI AND RETURN B. & O. S-W. Sunday, May 16. See Chester Park and Zoo. Leave 7th st. Station 7:15 a.m. sharp

EVERY DAY **Low Rates TO INDIANAPOLIS** THROUGH LIMITED CARS Leave Louisville Daily at 8:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m. 10 OTHER TRAINS DAILY **Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.** Depot—Third, Near Walnut

FOX RIDGE COAL **$3.75 a Ton** NO SUBSTITUTION. The advantages are, it has no equal in quality and preparation, and it is always the same, there being only one FOX RIDGE. **SCANLON COAL CO.** (Incorporated) TELEPHONES 405.

The remedy that has demonstrated its worth as a cure for malaria for forty years—Wintersmith's Tonic. At all the leading drug stores.

For colds and malaria get Wintersmith's Tonic. Permanent results.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

KNIGHTS OF GRIP

Coming To Louisville For Three Days In June.

DETAILS FOR ENTERTAINMENT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

DELEGATES TO BE MET BY A BRASS BAND.

AUTO RIDE OVER THE CITY.

Final details for the entertainment of the Grand Council, United Commercial Travelers, scheduled to gather in general conclave here June 3, 4 and 5, have been completed. At a meeting of Falls City Council, No. 348, which will be "general host" to the "men of smiles," an interesting programme was arranged. The programme is made up of "a whole lot of fun" for the numerous delegates who are to come from everywhere. There are no knockers in the roster—they are all optimists; they are "color-blind" to everything that does not smack of better things. They cannot see the dark side; there are no clouds, for they see only the silver lining.

Pursuant to arrangements, the delegates are to be met at the trains June 4 and 5, by a special committee. Not that they need a committee to get them to a hotel, for everybody knows they "know the ropes" in that regard, but the committee is just to extend the hand of welcome. If a committee attempted to impart information to so wise a bunch, the "horse laugh" would be heard. Anyway, a committee will meet the boys, who will try to look innocent and unsophisticated. The committee will just meet them, and probably will tell them something about what the entertainment committee has arranged for them.

* * *

Brass Band.

Some brass band music has been arranged for, but the entertainment committee is wondering whether or not they have made a mistake. With the jangle of brass bands all over the continent ringing in their ears, the commercial traveler may be "blase" upon the subject of such entertainment. Yet this, even, has been dared by the committee. The programme embraces an entertainment for the first day, to be tendered at a hotel, which has not yet been named.

Judge James P. Gregory, the newly elected president of the Commercial Club, is scheduled to talk to the boys of the "mileage book." If it was anybody else but Judge Gregory, there might be some misgivings, but he will have some funny stories to tell. The boys like funny stories, and all of them carry the "newest samples" with them. They are always looking for new lines, and they will give attention to Judge Gregory. Other speakers will be at the reception, but what is outlined for them to tell the boys is not yet announced.

The entertainment committee is wise enough to offer, as a second installment of the entertainment, a trolley parade on the first day. The boys will enjoy this as a novelty. The "house" pays the transportation bills, and a "cab" is more convenient than a car, especially when there is a wait to be put up with. At noon on the first day a recess is going to be declared. What will be "pulled off" during that recess is not stated, but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the trolley parade is on the tapis. The "Allegro," freighted with a noisome brass band, will start out ahead of the line of special cars that will carry the "wise ones." It will twist and wind about the city for an indefinite time, and the boys will see what Louisville is doing, so they can go about the hemisphere talking about it. While it is not certain that the Commercial Club is behind this movement of "showing the boys the town," it is guessed, because Secretary Macdonald is aware that they are all walking, spouting, live wires when it comes to publicity.

* * *

Their Busy Day.

They are not expected to get down to business until the morning of the second day, when the Grand Council will meet at the Knights of Pythias Hall at Sixth and Walnut streets. This will be the "hardest day" of the gathering. In the afternoon they must give vent to a pent up spirit by sweeping over Louisville on another tour of sight-seeing. This will be in automobiles, instead of in a trolley car. In the automobile ride all the visiting women, many of whom are to share with their "hubbies" the fun of the occasion, will be especially cared for. When the auto ride is over a little time for "happiness" will be given, after which they are expected to be aboard the steamer "Sunshine," for a float on the river. The boys are to be given a view of the Ohio, between the city and Madison, Ind. Probably little will be seen of the river, for dancing and music will be on the inside of the cabin.

June 5, the last day of the convention, will be devoted to both pleasure and business. A short business session will be held in the forenoon. In the afternoon Fontaine Ferry Park will be surrendered to them. Everything that is conducive to fun for funny men will be devised.

During the convention, which is expected to be attended by about 2,000 men, lots of things will be done for the good of the craft. Chief among the new things to be started is a fun branch of the organization. This is to be known as "The Mystic Order of Bagmen of Baghdad." This branch is expected to do most of the entertaining in the future.

WHITESIDE'S BAKERY CAPITAL LISTED AT $150,000.

According to the provisions of the will of Col. Isaac F. Whiteside, his heirs yesterday incorporated the "Whiteside's Bakery Company," filing a charter in the office of the County Clerk. The capital stock is to be $150,000, and is divided into 1,500 shares of $100 each. The debt limit fixed by the charter is $75,000, and the concern is to be governed by a board of five directors, each elected annually. The incorporators and their holdings are: Mrs. Katherine G. Whiteside, of Jeffersonville, 750 shares; William O. Whiteside, of Louisville, and Nora D. Whiteside, of Jeffersonville, 375 shares each.

Circuit Tours—Rail and Ocean.

Send your address to C. H. Hagerty, District Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Short Line, Louisville, Ky., and he will mail you map folder and other matter which will tell you all about Rail and Ocean Circuit Tours.

CITY WASTE PAPER COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS.

The stockholders of the City Waste Paper Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers and directors:

President, Charles Earl Currie; secretary and treasurer, J. R. Murphy; directors—Fred W. Keisker, Louis Seelbach, W. J. Day, M. T. Bentzen, J. R. Murphy, T. C. Timberlake and Charles Earl Currie.